CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous, Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,528—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1895.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
BV.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th Nov.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	3280	M. De Horne	30th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. R. Andrews	14th ,,
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. G. Murray	28th ,,
			1896.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	4th Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Monie	11th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. R. Andrews	25th ,,
BV.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	1st Feb.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4499	W. Wheeler	8th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	3280	M. De Horne	22nd ,,
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	29th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V. L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	14th ,,
B. M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. R. Andrews	21st ,,
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. G. Murray	4th April.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th October, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE ..... 14th Nov. 1895.
R. RUBATTINO ..... 12th Dec. 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—
1st Class. Rs. 550. 2nd Class. Rs. 325. 3rd Class. Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	F. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Jan. '96.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the ss. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 7, 1895

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. BOOLDANA	2,899	On or about the 30th December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st October, 1895. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S.S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1895, at 2 P.M., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th November, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 9th November, at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th November, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, about the 14th November, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about the 12th November, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,686 tons, about the 23rd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, about the 11th November, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th November, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATURE PRODUCES
NO MORE VALUABLE DRUG THAN
SARSAPARILLA.
SCIENCE PRODUCES
NO PREPARATION OF IT WHICH EQUALS
KEMP'S TWO EXTRACTS.

FOR Impurities of the Blood, Skin Blemishes and Complaints, Eruptions generally, and many other troubles of similar kind these preparations are simply invaluable. Being freshly made in the Company's own Laboratories they can always be relied upon as fresh, sweet, fluid and active in every essential quality of the drug.

KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4-0, and Rs. 7-8 per Bottle.

KEMP'S IODISED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

STORES & PROVISIONS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FROM THE BEST SOURCES ONLY,
ARE IMPORTED BY
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
GOODS ARE IMPORTED BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL,
And the greatest care is taken that the Goods are sent out
PERFECTLY FRESH.
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED GOODS.
POULTON AND NOEL'S SAUSAGES AND TINNED GOODS.
HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS.
CEYLON AND KOUSANIE TEAS.
WINES OF THE MOST APPROVED BRANDS.
BEERS AND STOUTS BY FOSTER AND STONE.
SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS.
TREACHER & Co. are prepared to quote special and advantageous Terms to MESSES and CLUBS, which may be learned on application.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS
By SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. LORD SANDHURST.
DISPENSING ESTABLISHMENTS
UNDER THE CHARGE OF
QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY—	POONA—
HEAD OFFICE: NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDING, FORT. VICTORIA HOUSE, BYCULLA, AND CUMBALLA HILL.	TEMPLE HOUSE, CAMP, AND BUDHWAR PEIT, CITY.

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS
FOR ALL PURPOSES.
40 REGIMENTS,
25 CLUBS,
Now using our Gas.
DOMESTIC AND OTHER SODA WATER MACHINES.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
THE
SIRDARS CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

HAT DEPARTMENT.
JUST ARRIVED,

FELT HATS,	STRAW HATS,	SOFT CAPS,
FROM Rs. 6-8.	Rs. 4.	FROM Rs. 3.

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WHY COUGH?
A REMEDY IS AT HAND,
Which is a Specific in cases of COUGH and COLD, and will quickly give relief in
HOARSENESS, ASTHMA, AND CHEST TROUBLES generally.
KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP
Is known throughout India as the best available Medicine for these purposes and is recognised as superior to imported Remedies, being fresher, more active, and specially suited for use in the Indian climate.
Re. 1 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

ADVICE IS CHEAP
As a rule, but we are paying for the privilege of giving it to you.
The Indian climate has ruined many a luxuriant head of hair. We advise you to take precautions against the loss of yours by using.
KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,
which has been proved by the TEST OF TIME to be the finest preparation for the PRESERVATION of the Hair and STIMULATION of its growth. It is ESPECIALLY suitable for use in INDIA.
In addition to its other properties, it has the merit of being the MOST REFRESHING Hair Dressing in existence.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

STEEL PIANOS.

MARCKS & Co., LD., of BOMBAY & POONA, beg to notify to the public on behalf of Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER of Leipzig. THE LARGEST PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER of the WORLD, that he has been building overstrung Pianos. Grands and Uprights with
STEEL FRAMES
AND
METAL WREST PLANKS,
for several years past, which has gained for his Instruments their present popularity as "THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD." As prominence is now being given to certain Pianos of a totally different make and construction, alleged to possess the same advantages claimed by Mr. Julius Bluthner for his Pianos, we respectfully request that Constituents would kindly write direct for the fullest information regarding these UNRIVALLED PIANOS, to his Sole Agents in India.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
or to the Sub Agents:—
MESSRS. T. E. BEVAN & Co., of Calcutta.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.
HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.
OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.
Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.
RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.
HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

THE "IDEAL" TREADLE SEWING MACHINE,
PRICE Rs. 25 ONLY.
THIS WONDERFUL MACHINE has been put on the Market THIS YEAR by an American Maker who has invested $100,000 in Machinery for its Construction.
THOUSANDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.
SUITABLE FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION.
EXTRACT FROM THE "COURT CIRCULAR":—
INDIAN CIGARS.
JUST now, at the Earl's Court Indian Exhibition, no more attractive stall can be found than the one situated between the two exits from the southern end of the Imperial Court hard by the Native Village, in the occupation of Messrs. McDOWELL and Co., our largest Indian cigar importers, whose Madras works employ many hundreds of natives in the manufacture of the "BAHADUR" brand. In a short interview which our representative had with the head of this firm at 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, it was explained that the reason why they had taken such a prominent position at Earl's Court was because of the enormous consumption of the "BAHADUR CIGAR" in this country, and their anxiety to show the people of England how the cigar is made in the East and the "ABSOLUTE PURITY of the INGREDIENTS before the outside leaf is wrapped round it." The crowds to be daily seen gazing at this exhibition of native industry sufficiently indicate how correct Messrs. McDOWELL and Co. were in their assumption that such a show would prove interesting, and the value of the "BAHADUR" and its world-wide popularity here is proved by the return of the past half-year, which runs the largest importation of Indian cigars ever known very close. As a matter of fact, Indian tobaccos, now that the fields are being cultivated on scientific lines, are approaching the finest Havana brands in texture and quality. The old and much-condemned coarseness of fibre has disappeared, and given place to a mellowness which is probably exemplified in the "BAHADUR" more than any of the much-advertised but meretricious brands now being foisted on the smoking public.

SOLE PROPRIETORS & MANUFACTURERS:—
McDOWELL & Co.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BOMBAY SMALL CAUSES COURT.

SUIT No. 346-2498 OF 1894.

BAI RAJBAI, Widow .....Plaintiff.

vs.

ESMAIL KARMALLY and others .....Defendants.

THE SALE of the moveable PROPERTY herein will be CONTINUED, THIS DAY, and the following days at 1 P.M., at KALBADEVI Road.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RUNNING OF THE UP AND DOWN SOUTH-EAST MAIL TRAINS BETWEEN RAICHORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Public are advised that the Breach at the Seena River having been repaired, the Notice dated the 14th ultimo, is CANCELLED, and the Up South-East Mail Train will not on and from To-day halt for the Night at Sholapore, but will run through according to the time published in the Company's Guide, and in the Time Tables posted up at all Stations.

The delay to the Down South-East Mail Train owing to Passengers, &c., having to cross the Seena River in Boats, no longer continues.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th November, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH BOOKING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF GOODS AND COACHING TRAFFIC.

THE public are advised in CONTINUATION of the NOTICE dated the 15th October last, in which the resumption of THROUGH BOOKING of PASSENGERS, LUGGAGE and PARCELS was notified that the breaks on the Line between MOGHOL and GUNGAPUR having been repaired, the Through Booking of all descriptions of Goods Traffic, Live-Stock, Horses, Carriages, etc., is resumed on and from TO-DAY.

Passengers can now go through without transhipment.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th November, 1895.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on MONDAY, the 18th day of November, 1895, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of obtaining the assent required by paragraph (d) of Section 225 of the Indian Company's Act 1882 to the Corporation's being registered under that Act.

By Order of the Board,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 8th November, 1895.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

શ્રી સીંધ એનડ પંજાબ કોટન પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 24th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 23rd November, 1895, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business, viz.:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st August, 1895.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be laid before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 23rd November, 1895, both days inclusive.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the pretties, collection in the World of this form or ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few if quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT,
The Most Popular Whisky in India
Rs. 35-8 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	all	12 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,475
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10. p.c.	169
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartor Bank	240,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	£20 xd
Anglo-Indian ancillary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	1,345	100	100	Nil	50
Bombay Unicot	871	00	all	9 per ct.	38
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	1,000	1,000	35	£750 xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	900	500	500	30	495
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,540
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	710
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	915
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs15	705
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	640
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	700
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425
Empress	2,150	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	709
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	860
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	£830
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	455
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,275 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co, Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRe.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	660
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRe.10	190
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,090 xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	740
Khatau Makanjee Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	800
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	260
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	960
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	980
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,240
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	155
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	3,220 xd
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000 / 50	£25 / 50	£25 / 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,770	100	100	Nil	par
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 25	550
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	415
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,385
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	725
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,000 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,335 xd
Shahapore Chawls	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,150
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	825
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mansfield	1,312	250	250	dvRs 12½	382½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	370
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	625
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	50	500	dvdRs30	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vaniabunker Lakhmidas Cotton Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	695
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	505
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G I P R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,300
B.B. & C. I. R.	...	£18	...	do.	520
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Allbest Printing Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhowmuggar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	350	250	250	25	147½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150xd
Bradlaugh Newspore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	140
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,888	1,888	dvdRs15	325 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	84 xd
Fort	150	3,500	500	80	1,050
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	510 xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingol Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Shangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co, Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Nashadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	92½xd
Motussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	350
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,300	500	500	dvd Rs30	490xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	125
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	58
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,225
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Workshop Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	370	200	all	16	200
Volkart	...	1,000	1	dvd Rs65	1,050xd
MISCELLANEOUS				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15	365
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	7½ 12	40
Badham Pillonbay & Burma Trading Corporation	15,000	100	100	10	132
Do. New issue	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,800
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	500	375	625	75	1,160
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	60
Bombay Flour Mill	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Deccan Paper Mills	720	500	500	50	1,660
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	...	500	5 pr. ct.	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co, Ld	1,500	300	300	12	220
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	2,80	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
John Roberts & Co	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
Kamp & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kurrachee Landing	4,000	200	175	21	352
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	500	600	300	30	200
Marcks & Co., Ld	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Napier Hotel Co	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	155
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	200	...	60
Phillips & Co., Ld	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	162½xd
Port Canning Co	4,000	100	100	4	103
Soundy & Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	495
Treacher & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Thacker & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,105
Tolenbows Co	1,500	100	100	7	113
	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	27½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-13 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	28 "
Perkin, Bar Gold, old	"	27-10 "
Do, do. new	"	27-8
Australia bar Gold	"	27-11
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-10
Sovereigns	"	17-14
Do, Dragons	"	17-11
Silver 1	"	96
Do. 1½	"	96-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Review of troops in garrison by the Commander-in-Chief in India, General Parade Ground, 7-45 a.m.
Dance, Connaught Club, Byculla.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Social Reception, 8-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Hoseinee entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamer Mecca yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Thorandale left the dock on Wednesday, and the steamer Maria Teresa yesterday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for polo, this afternoon, at 4-30.

THE PERSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL.—His Excellency Mirza Hossein Khan, the Consul-General for Persia, left for Poona yesterday morning.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, and Siud, per extra s.s. Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

THE FOURTH PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.—Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Dinshaw Karaka took charge of his appointment as Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday morning, from Mr. W. R. Hamilton, and disposed of the morning cases.

THE RIPON ROAD MURDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, committed the accused, Mooradeen Roshan, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of murdering his wife, Koonun, aged twenty-five, in the room of a chawl, at Ripon Road. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the Crown.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Callian Matroo, a Hindu, aged twenty-two, residing at the third lane, Camatipoora. On the 19th ultimo, the deceased had an accidental fall down the staircase of his house, resulting in the fracture of his left leg. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where about three days ago he was attacked with tetanus, which terminated fatally on Wednesday evening. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned by the jury.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March ..... St Hurbertus ..... Lehnhardt
Overture ..... The Barber of Seville ..... Rossini
Grand Selection ... Nabucodonosor ..... Verdi
Air de Ballet ..... Les Etalles ..... Eaton
Fantasia ..... Songs and Dances of Northern Europe ..... Kuhner
Valse ..... L'Etail Polaire ..... Waldteufel
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CART-DRIVER.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Kondaji Cushna, a cart-driver, aged thirty-five, residing at Carnac Bunder. On the 25th ultimo, the deceased was driving his bullock-cart, laden with pressed bales of gunny bags, along the Frere Road, when both the poles of the cart snapped off at the driver's seat, and the cart tilted forward, with the result that Kondaji was thrown down on the face and one of the bales fell on his back, fracturing the spine. Deceased was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he succumbed to the injury yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

THE KINETOSCOPE AND KINETOPHONE.—Mr. Henry A. Grahame, electrician, has just arrived from England, and has brought out with him a number of Edison's latest and most wonderful inventions, viz., the Kinetoscope and Kinetophone. The former is to the eye what the phonograph is to the ear; it reproduces living movements of the most complex and rapid character to the life. For example, a regiment may be seen going through a drill, or a gymnast an exercise, etc., and every phase of every single action is secured by photography, on numerous plates, so that the instrument gives a perfect reproduction of living action without sound. We understand that Mr. Grahame will shortly give the Bombay public an exhibition of these wonderful inventions, and, as the leading London papers have spoken in high praise of them, we have, no doubt, he will be liberally supported here. Messrs. William Watson and Co., of Bombay, the Indian agents, will, no doubt, be glad to give any information regarding these marvellous inventions.

SUICIDE OF A MUNICIPAL SERVANT.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Govardhandas Atmaram, aged twenty-six, lately a registration clerk in the B Ward, in the Assessor's Department of the Bombay Municipality, and residing with his father at the Nagdevie Cross Road. Deceased's wife had been suffering from inflammation of the stomach, since about a week ago, and from that time he appeared to be dejected and strange in his manners. On Wednesday morning, the deceased on his way to the office purchased three-fourths of a tola of opium for four annas from a licensed vendor's shop at the Crawford Markets, and on his return home swallowed it. Sometime afterwards Govardhandas commenced vomiting, and being questioned by his father, admitted having taken opium, adding that for the last four days his head felt strange. Deceased was treated at home by a private medical gentleman, but as he grew worse, he was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died, at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

GOA NEWS.—Mr. Jose Navarro de Paiva Pereira de Andrade, Secretary of the Revenue Department, has been transferred to Macao; and Mr. T. d'Abreu de Motta Barbosa, Inspector of the Revenue Department at Macao, has been transferred to Goa.—Mr. Perry da Camara is coming out to take up the command of the Police Force in Goa, or some other important post. In the former case Mr. Gomes da Costa will be relieved of his functions as Superintendent of Police.—There were rumours that Mr. Joao de Ferreira, the Governor of Damaun, was to be superseded by the appointment of Colonel Ruchenbuck Villars, but there appears to be no foundation for the news. Colonel Villars is to be Chief Secretary to the Goa Government.—The death of Colonel Souza Feio, the Governor of Din and ex-Governor of Damaun, has been announced. The death of this upright official is widely regretted. No successor has yet been appointed.—Cardinal Rampolla has written to the Bishop of Damaun congratulating the Holy Father on the success of the seventh centenary of St. Anthony, lately celebrated at Damaun, at which Archbishop Dalhoff assisted. The diocese of Damaun has sent an address to the Holy Father professing respect and adhesion to the Holy See, and anticipating intention of some ecclesiastics and faithfuls to go on pilgrimage to Rome.—The appeal to the Supreme Tribunal in Lisbon lodged by Mr. J. F. da Trindade Menezes, the Acting Public Notary at Bardez, against Mr. J. C. da Caridade Frias, the ex-Public Notary, has been decided in favour of the latter.—The receipts for the month of August from all sources in Portuguese India amounted to Rs. 1,11,093, and the expenses to Rs.1,51,895.—The receipts of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ended 19th October averaged Rs. 153 per mile, compared with Rs. 142 for the corresponding period of last year. The total receipts for the fifteen weeks of the second-half year amounted to Rs. 1,02,622, against Rs. 93,690 for the similar period last year.—The dead body of a man from British territory who had come to take salt fish was discovered in the field in the village of Telaulim, near the river of Varca. The man appears to have been killed by being beaten with clubs. It is reported that the author of the crime has been recognised, and the case is engaging the attention of the judicial authorities.—Nearly a dozen periodicals were published in Goa before the revolt. Since the proclamation of the martial law, and the suspension of the guarantees of life and property, only two continue their publication, the "Evolugao" in Pangim, and the "India Portugueza" at Orlim, Salsette. The latter paper which had joined the general voice, that there was no sedition against Europeans, has now attached itself to the other side, and accuses the Regenerador party, as being accomplices in bringing about the troubles.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 6.

10 p.m. ... 80·4

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

6 a.m. ... 78·4
10 a.m. ... 83·1
2 p.m. ... 85·3
4 p.m. ... 84·3

"I WAS awfully sorry to hear of your troubles, old man. If there's anything I can do to relieve your embarrassments, I shall only be too pleased."

"Oh, it isn't me that's embarrassed, it's my creditors."

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Codlactone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds! Rs. 1-8. MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay.

A THANA VILLAGERS' GRIEVANCE.

THE following is the text of a memorial presented to H. E. the Governor on Tuesday, by a deputation on behalf of the applicants (about 600 landholders) :—

The humble petition of the landholders of the villages of the Thana District.

Most respectfully sheweth, That in pursuance of the Report of the Forest Commission the Government of Bombay issued a Resolution No. 10,087, dated 23rd December 1892, whereby the Government was pleased to surrender the right to all royalty trees standing in rice, garden and rabi lands to the occupants of those lands. That in the same Resolution the Government was pleased to say that rules for the disposal of such trees in "warkas" lands would be framed and published. This has not yet been done.

That your Petitioners believe that in conceding the right as aforesaid, the Government of your Excellency's predecessor in Council, wholly adopted the recommendation contained in Volume I, Chapter VI, page 150 para. 86 of the Report of the Forest Commission, which was to the effect that all trees whatsoever standing in rice, garden or rabi land including "pot-warkas" lands which formed part of such lands, should be given up to the occupants, so as to avoid all confusion and clashing of interests between the Government and the land-owners. Your Petitioners beg to say that this act of favour on the part of Government was much needed, and gave cosiderable satisfaction to your Memorialists. Unfortunately, however, the Resolution in question did not expressly mention "pot-warkas" lands in which alone any appreciable number of royalty trees stood, it being notorious that there were few, if any, such trees in rice, garden or rabi lands. This, your Petitioners believe, was because it was thought unnecessary to make express mention of "Pot-warkas lands," and not through any deliberate wish on the part of Government to exclude your Petitioners from the benefit of trees standing in "pot-warkas" lands which the Forest Commission strongly recommended should be given to your Petitioners. They submit, that this clearly appears from the fact that the Resolution in question does not make any mention whatever of "pot-warkas" lands which are always understood as part and parcel of the rice, garden or rabi lands to which they are appurtenant and are always included within the boundaries of the survey numbers of such lands. The Forest Commissioners speak of these lands as attached to the rice lands, and they further admit that "these lands were the lands which were anterior to the survey, held in hereditary occupancy as distinguished from Warkas or upland which was common waste or forest land" (Volume I, Chapter VI, para. 86, Report of the Forest Commission). In fact, in revision surveys, such as that of Panwel for instance, pot-warkas brougt under cultivation is treated and assessed as if it were the same description of land to which it was originally appendant. If any more proof were required, the same is furnished by the fact that in the same Resolution the Government, speaking of the other warkas lands as to which the Forest Commission had recommended a sale of the royalty trees growing thereon, make no final orders in the matter, but expressly reserve the same for consideration and disposal at a future time. It was, therefore, perfectly clear that the Government intended to carry out and actually carried out by their Resolution the recommendation of the Forest Commission that all royalty trees in pot-warkas lands should be surrendered to the occupants. Besides, the pot-warkas lands are so inextricably mixed up with the adjoining cultivated lands that it would be hardly reasonable to suppose that Government, while surrendering trees in the laster, would not at the same time surrender those in the former.

Doubts have, however, arisen in consequence of "pot-warkas" lands not having been expressly mentioned in the Resolution in question, and the local revnue and forest authorities, taking advantage of the doubt, have been interfering with the rights so graciously conferred upon your Petitioners by Government, and your Petitioners, position with reference to the authorities has once more been involved in the same uncertainty as existed before the inquiry by the Forest Commission. Your Petitioners, therefore, beg to approach your Excellency in Council and pray that your Government may be pleased to rule that all royalty trees in "pot-warkas" lands are and shall be deemed to have been surrendered to the occupants thereof from the date of the aforesaid Resolution.

That, as mentioned above, the Government by the aforesaid Resolution was pleased to reserve the question of the disposal and cutting of royalty trees in "warkas" proper, for future consideration and to say "that the conditions on which such permission may be granted, and the general regulations under which the fellings and exportations beyond the limits of the Talukas or Districts concerned will be allowed, will be made hereafter." Your Petitioners have anxiously waited for the orders of Government on this subject, and beg that the same may be made at your Excellency's early convenience in order that the expectations of relief raised by the appointment of the Forest Commission might be realised at your Excellency's hands.

That, as your Excellency in Council is aware, the Forest Commission recommend that all royalty trees (with the exception of those under 9 inches in girth which were not to be taken into account) in occupied warkas numbers proper should be sold, cluding the after-growth to the occupants, at half the price, on certain conditions (vide Volume I, Chapter VI. paras. 70, 71, 72, 77, 79 and 80 of the Forest Commission Report). Your Petitioners need hardly submit to your Excellency in Council that this is the only way to prevent all undesirable contact between the rayats at large, and the subordinates of the Forest Department, and to secure to the people for their local demands a reasonable quantity of firewood and timber at a reasonable price. As to the temptation to export wood beyond the limits of the District which an absolute sale would afford, and the consequent denudation of "Shindad" lands, your Petitioners submit that the stringency of the jungle rules and the necessity of preserving the trees together with the belief that they are the property of the occupants, will effectually prevent wanton or unnecessary destruction of the trees. Such is the unanimous and strong recommendation of the Forest Commission, your Petitioners were in hopes that the Government would, as soon as possible, put an end to the great hardship, inconvenience, and uncertainty as to their tenure from which they suffered, by adopting the said recommendations. But while your Petitioners have been waiting in the hope that relief would soon come, they regret to say, that the forest authorities have been selling royalty trees in occupied warkas numbers contrary to the recommendations of the Forest Commission. As instance of this practice, your Petitioners may be permitted to refer to the public sale of teak-tress in Survey Numbers 138 and 139 in the village of Karajgaum, Peta Umbargaum. The occupant of these numbers was willing to purchase the trees at a reasonable price fixed by a panch. But his offer was rejected and the trees sold to an outsider, who offered more than the occupant. In this instance, the trees were less than 50 to the acre. Your Petitioners understand that the Collector of Thana has made a rule whereby such trees (less than 50 to the acre) are to be sold outright to the occupant. So that, in the absence of any authoritative rules made by Government, there is nothing to guide the Forest authorities, in the matter and notwithstanding the departmental rule alluded to above, the trees in Survey Nos. 138, and 139 in Karajgaum, Peta Umbargaum, were sold to an outsider, so that the occupant has had to put up with hostile cutting operations on his own land and will never be able to make any claim to the after-growth the right to which remains with Government. This is only one instance of what is going on all over the Thana District, and must continue until Government are pleased to publish authoritative rules on the subject putting an end to all hardship and uncertainty in this matter, and placing the relations of the land owners and the Government on a simple intellizible basis to prevent all future disputes. Your Petitioners may mention another instance, that of the occupant of Survey Nos. 243, 244 and 245 in the village of Zari, Peta Umbargaum. The Forest Department sold the trees to the occupant, and afterwards refused to allow him the right to the after-growth. Instances like these, your Petitioners submit, are calculated to keep up the old uncertainty and confusion which it was the object of Government to put an end to by the appointment of the Forest Commission. The Commission has made certain definite recommendations and now your Petitioners humbly beg that Government would be pleased to adopt them, so as to relieve your Petitioners from the anxiety to which they have long been subjected. The question of the ownership of the after-growth is of the utmost importance, as without it the right to the trees themselves would not be of much value. Where the right to the after-growth is not given to the occupant, the Forest Department do not allow cattle to graze in occupied lands as they would injure the young shoots. Now in many places the old common grazing grounds are constituted forest reserves, so that the only resort for pasture is the occupied warkas, and yet where there has been a cutting, without the right to the after-growth being conceded to the occupant, the Forest Department actually prevent cattle from grazing for fear of their injuring the young shoots. So that, between the Forest Reserve and the prohibition to graze cattle in occupied warkas lands (in which the occupiers otherwise have a perfect right to graze their cattle), the cattle must starve as in some places they are actually starving. Another consequence of the reservation of the after-growth in such lands would be that the lands can never be brought under cultivation. Such are the manifold evils springing from the present state of uncertainty and your Petitioners would most humbly beg of your Excellency in Council to relieve them from it.o

For all these reasons, your Petitioners pray, that your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to direct—

(a) that it may be explicitly declared that all royalty trees in pot-warkas lands have been surrendered to the occupants in accordance with the recommendation of the Forest Commission, as is done in the case of royalty trees in rice, garden and rabi lands. (Resolution No. 10,087 of 23rd December 1892.)

(b) that all royalty trees in "warkas" proper, including the after-growth, may be given up to the occupants as recommended by the Forest Commission, on such reasonable terms as to your Excellency may seem just.

(c) That the value of such trees may be ascertained by a panch, and that in consideration of the facts that your Petitioners would buy the trees, not for cutting them down indiscriminately, but for preservation for the benefit of their lands a reasonable deduction may be made from the price thus ascertained.

(d) And to afford to your Petitioners such relief as your Excellency in Council may think fit.—And your petitioners, etc.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

THE Hon. Secretaries of the Congress have addressed the following letter to local representatives :—

Dear Sir,—You will be glad to learn that the preparations for the eleventh National Congress meeting to be held here next December, have now reached a stage of progress which justifies us in hoping that it will be as great a success as any that preceded it during the last ten years. Owing to causes which it is unnecessary here to refer to at length, the public interest in the gathering has been more widely diffused all through the Presidency than on any previous occasion, and though it cannot be said that we have been free from party dissensions, yet these very dissensions have sprung from a hearty devotion to the national cause, and they have served to educate the public mind to the importance of the issues involved in this great movement, and we can assure you that all parties will join together in ensuring a success of the gathering. Some forty acres of land very conveniently situated, has been secured, and the construction of the pavilion to accommodate six thousand people has been well advanced. A representative reception committee has been formed and agents have been despatched to all the Districts of the Presidency, and already the election of delegates has taken place in some parts of the country.

We need hardly remind you that the year about to close has been a most eventful one. With the change of Government in England, a change of policy not very favourable to our long-cherished aspirations, was to some extent ivevitable, and already projects of reactionary and class legislation are being discussed which call for our most serious consideration. A Royal Committee of Inquiry is sitting in London and a very influential English interest is putting fourth all its strength to subvert the action of the Government of India in regard to the measures adopted by it to establish a stable balance between revenue and expenditure. This disturbing agency tends to accentuate the difficulties of the financial situation, already rendered desperate by the failure of the currency legislation of 1893, to correct evils of low exchange, and the increase of burdens consequent on the further development of the policy of military advance beyond the frontiers, and the grant of exchange compensation to the British official classes. This renders it necessary that the great moral force represented by the Congress movement must be more than ever directed by wise counsel and by a steady determination of Indian public opinion to speak with one voice and in a way not to be misunderstood. The Congress has long since passed its infant stage of a mere league for the achievement of any particular reform however important it might be in its bearing. The Congress aspires to be the Council of the Nation incomplete though it may be in part. Its functions are to give articulate voice to the constitutional Opposition in this country, and these functions of the Congress must grow yearly till it deserves the full confidence of Government and persuades it to welcome the National Council by incorporating it into its system of administration.

Under these altered circumstances it becomes more than ever our duty to take stock of the success or failure of the great official departments from a non-official Indian point of view each year, and thus enable the ruling classes to retain their touch with the growing moral and political consciousness of the people.

In accordance with the position laid down above we beg to suggest for the consideration of the Congress Committee throughout India and for the deliberation of the Congress itself when it meets here the following subjects :—

1. The Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure.
2. The doctrine of the "Mandate" over-riding freedom of voting in Legislative Councils.
3. The Excise and Import duties on cotton goods.
4. The growth of Civil and Military charges, a more potent cause of financial disturbance than the fall in exchange.
5. Additional checks necessary than are already provided for against employment of Indian revenues on trans-frontier wars.
6. Improvement of the rules regarding interpellation and budget discussion.
7. The new Punitive or Special Police Legislation.
8. The proposed restrictions on the finality of Jury Verdicts.
9. The proposed legislation in restraint of private rights in land.
10 Maximum limits to Revision Enhancement.
11. The Amendment of Forest rules.
12. Provincial Service including Police and General Services in higher grades.
13. The Indian Medical Service.
14. Sterling vs. Rupee loans for reproductive Public Works.
15. Failure of Currency Legislation and the closing of the Mints.
16. Exchange Compensation.
17. Opium and Ganja Commission Reports.
18. The British Congress Committee.
19. The Draft Rules for the working of Standing Congress Committees.
20. Congress Fund.

A brief note together with draft resolutions on the subjects mentioned above will soon follow. We hope they will be of help to you in suggesting additions and modifications in this list. We request that your Committee will now proceed with the election of delegates and that you will muster strong in the National gathering and every town and every class and interest in your circle will be duly represented. A full report of every public meeting held under your auspices should be forwarded to us here.

(Sd.) K. T. GANDIL.
(Sd.) G. K. GOKHLE.
Nov. 3. For Selves and Co., Secretaries.

THE GORAI-BORIVLI ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to a letter in your paper regarding the Gorai-Borivli Road, I beg leave to say that it is very desirable to have that road well repaired and put in a good condition. The remarks of your correspondent are to the point, and I shall be glad if the Taluka Board provide in their next budget an adequate sum for the improvement of the road in question. As long as the communication remains in a bad condition the authorities are twilled, and justly so, for their want of duty to the people concerned, which is not favourable to the cause of self-government. Trusting these few lines will attract the attention of the Local Board.—Yours, &c.,

J. A. D'SOUZA.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Inland Telegraph Guide. Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th, and 30th of each month.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 7th November, 1895.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes.
Turkey	6	5	1 p.m.	21	49
Teheran	7	2	21 p.m.	...	16
Suez	7	3	...	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 7th November, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	36	..	1
" Karachi	1	3	..	2
" Madras	...	31	..	1

Holloway's Pills.—Weakness and Debility.—Unless the blood be kept in a pure state, the constitution must be weakened and disease supervene. These wonderful Pills possess the power of neutralising and removing all contaminations of the blood and system generally. They quietly but certainly overcome all obstructions tending to produce ill-health, and institute regular actions in organs that are faulty from derangement or debility. The dyspeptic, weak and nervous may rely on these Pills as their best friends and comforters. They improve the appetite and thoroughly invigorate the digestive apparatus. Holloway's Pills have long been known to be the surest preventives of liver complaints, dreadful dropsies, spasms, colic, constipation, and many other diseases always hovering round the feeble and infirm.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH OF NOVEMBER 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Shimizu and Co., consisting of large and small Satsuma vases, bronze gongs, silk table covers, beaded pattee, hanging and silk wall screens, rich silk table covers, Japanese cabinets, trays, armours, whatnots, earthen and porcelain ware, cupboards, silk fans, figure toys, silver jewellery, consisting of necklace, waist belts, hair pins, lockets, brooches, watch guards, pencils, &c., &c.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH-MADE SINGLE, DOUBLE AND FOUR-HORSE HARNESS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account and risk of Khakeobhoy Pudumsey.—
Ex. s. s. Bengal.
K. P. 4—1 case, containing 2 sets of very best make English-made plain mounted double harness, with 4 ag head ornaments, oak-tanned collars, Liverpool bits, pad cloths, &c.
1 set gig harness.
Ex. s. s. Peninsular.
K. P. S. 23—2 cases, containing 1 set of best lined crown double h rness, complete.
1 set best full lined brown four-horse harness with silver-mountings.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of coloured and grey piece-goods.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 handsome strong-built palanquin office-shigram in good order.
1 C. B. chestnut pony, 13-3, 5 years, going in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong vis-a-vis victoria in very good order.
10 strong good ponies and horses of different sizes, recently arrived, sold as the owner is very sick and is advised to proceed at once to his native country.
1 second-hand strong victoria with fixed coach-box, the property of a gentleman going up-country.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, below Messrs. Wallace and Co., very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Brussel's and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeded up-country.
The above will be on view four days before the sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

A rare opportunity for sending Christmas presents to friends in Europe.
On dates to be fixed hereafter, Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 51, Meadow Street, Fort, the goodwill and whole of the stock-in-trade of the firm of Messrs. Mugoondas and Jeramdass, Multan-e Jewellers, consisting of embroidered gold, silver, and silk works of Sind, Mooltan, Kutch, Madras Cashgeres, Delhi and China, such as shawls dressing gowns, clock, handkerchiefs, cushions, table covers, curtains, Rampore chudders, also silver and gold Delhi, Trichinopoly, Bangalore, Madras, Cashmere, Kuttack, Mooltan, Joypore and Bombay jewellery of various designs, diamonds, rubbies, sapphires, emeralds, pearls, turquoises, topases, gold rings, and necklaces, sets of shirts' studs, ear studs and earrings, &c., gold and silver moonstones, jewellery, Kutch, Madras, Cashmere, Lucknow and Burmah, silverware, Tanjore, Cashmere, Benares and Lucknow copper, brass, and zinc wares, silver inlaid.
Persian, Madras, Deccan, Agra, Multan, Cashmere, Mirzapore and Zanzibar carpets.
Bombay, Surat, Vizagapatam, Sind, Benares, and Joypore work-boxes and toys.
Japanese vases, &c., Moorshedabad ivory toys, and Cashmere copper and gold gilt vessels of new varieties, Indian curiosities, &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
N.B.—The public are requested to come and see the things as it is worth while a visit.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill very valuable and handsome French-polished plain household furniture made to order by Wimbridge and English makers, best porcelainware, rich crockery and glassware, hand-some China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of valuable ferns, Japanese chrysanthemums, Poona standard roses, Ceylon palms, and many other flowers and shrubs, also Bussorah fowls and goats, &c., &c., the property of H. O. CAMPBELL, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 8, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Landed Property in 1st Bhoiwada Street, advertised to be held to-day, is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Presidency Mills, Fergusson Road, Parel, by order of the adjuster and on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—
A large quantity of cotton damaged by fire and water.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF DAMAGED BELTING.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the David Mill, Parel, near the Elphinstone Road Station, by order of the adjuster and on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—
A quantity of leather and canvas belting, damaged by water.

SALE OF 63 BAGS CAJUNUTS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, Marmagoa Side, by order of Jadowjee Pairaj and on account and at the risk of the owners of the s. s. Brahmani—
R P—49 bags damaged cajunuts and at the godown of the said Jadowjee Pairaj in Moody Bazar, Mandvi.
R P—11 bags damaged cajunuts.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bay, Fort, above Messrs. Forbes and Co.'s Ice Factory, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, marble clock, pictures, wearing apparel, fowls, duck, geese, flower pots, &c., the property of the late J. G. BROMLEY, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
1 sweet-toned sympathetic square pianoforte by S. Rose & Co., with stool and glass insulators.
2 cast-iron pipes, 12 bars iron, and 1 bundle iron tubes.
1 bottle corking machine.
1 flour mill.
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room sofas and chairs, marble table and teapoys, cabinet hat-stand, dining table, single and double almyras, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, meatsafe, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, &c.
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 second-hand serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 light dog-cart.
1 rubber wheeled tricycle in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 10 BALES STRAWBOARDS AND 42 BALES CARDBOARDS.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indenter Juggimal Bhoolooma, Delhi, ex. s. s. Baroda.
1425—11-20—10 bales each 5 cwts. strawboards, 25 by 33 ins., 8, 12 and 16 ozs. and 2 lbs. per sheet.
And on account and at the risk of Raghavji Kersondas, ex Rheinfels—
1329 R K 3388-3108—21 bales each 5 cwts. cardboards, 17½ + 22. 8 ozs.
ex. Drachenfels,
3139-59—21 bales each 5 cwts cardboards 22½ + 17½ 18 oz.

On THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Market Lines, next to the Crawford Markets, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glasware, a first-rate sweet-toned ebonized cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co., handsome harmonium, table ornaments, China vases, table and hanging lamps, carpets, etc., the property of A. G. WARBURTON, Esq.
The above will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE DOONGERSEY ROAD AT MALABAR HILL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Goverdhundas Purmanundass, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Damodhur Soondersdas, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of August 1893, and made between the said Damodhur Soondersdas of the one part and the said Goverdhundas Purmanundass of the other part.
All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement, bungalow, stable and other outhouses built and standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, in the island of Bombay, on the west side of Doongersey Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5234 square yards be the same a little, more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's old No. 572, and new No. 12730, old survey No. 21, and new survey No. 2-7255, and bounded on the north partly by a private road belonging to Jaitha Doongersey and partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, on the south by the property of Jaitha Doongersey and separated therefrom by a wall, on the west partly by the Hindoo Charitable ground and partly by the property of the said Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and on the south partly by the Doongersey Road, aforesaid, and partly by the private road belonging to Jaitha Doongersey, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3157, and Street No. 20, 21.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 8, 1895.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photograph of H. E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Elgin). Cloth Bound, Rs. 5. Postage, 4 annas.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.
DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.
In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but onts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.
Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.
VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

	A Cylinder	for very high pressure Steam.
A A	Do.	do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R	Do.	do. of very heavy viscosity
C	Do.	do. medium viscosity.
S	Magnet Red	for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Rs. 1 per line extra.

DURREES! DURREES!!

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, supply Durrees of all colours and qualities, made of their own yarn. No extra charge for making plain stripe. Durrees to constituents' own design.
Samples free on Application.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

TO
RAILWAY ENGINEERS
AND
BRICK BURNERS.
BULL'S PATENT
Is the most Economical and most Perfect System for Burning Bricks.
Pamphlet and full particulars can be had from
GORDON, STEWART & Co.,
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SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL CAPSULES.

SAVARESSE'S CAPSULES prescribed for 40 years with unvarying success for Urethral Complaints superior to all others.
Sold by all First-class Chemists in India.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are Specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy Sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign Remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE ..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

AT the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, the 50 lakhs offered were placed between the three Presidencies, Calcutta getting 24 lakhs; Bombay, 11 lakhs; and Madras, 15 lakhs, the price obtained (1s. 1 13-16d) showing a decline of 1-16d on the previous Wednesday's regular allotment price, no extra Bills having been placed on the market yesterday an extra lakhs of Bills was allotted to Bombay at the enhanced rate of 1s. 1 27-32d. It is announced that 50 lakhs of Bills will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India was unchanged at 1s. 1 11-16d.

Consols were unchanged in London yesterday at 106 5-8; and French Rentes in Paris were ‡ per cent. higher at 100f; Paris Exchange on London being 1¼ centime higher, at fcs. 25·20¼. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered, at 117¼. The price of 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities declined to £61 5-8. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 30 15-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was ½d. lower, at 67⅞ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London ‡ per cent. higher, at 4·89 cents. The price of Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal advanced 9d., say, to 11s. 9d. per ton.

The price of spot Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool, receded another 1-32d. yesterday, to 4 11-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-64d. lower, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 39-64d. for November-January deliveries, and 4 41-64d. for March-April. In East Indian Cotton, Broach and Bengal, of all grades, declined 1-16d. per lb. The Market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's sales having been 8,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 19,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton yesterday was 1-16 cent per lb. lower than it left off at on Monday, the market having been closed on Tuesday at 8 15-16 cents per lb.; while Futures for February were 14 points lower, at 8·66 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports (for two days) were 68,000 bales; the total Arrivals at the Ports to date showing the following comparison between this season and the two preceding ones.

	1895.	1894.	1893
Tuesday's & Wednesday's Receipts	68,000	132,000	104,000
Four days' Receipts	131,000	221,000	209,000
Since 1st September	1,738,0000	2,432,000	1,999,000

A further decline of Rs. 2 per candy has taken place to-day in our Cotton market, the tone of which has been quiet, with a small business passing in both directions. Exporters have bought 100 ready new "Fine" Bengal, at Rs. 207; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 218; and 50 Pachora, at Rs. 219½; while the Mills have taken 50 Bengal, at Rs. 188; 100 Jalgaum, at Rs. 220; and 50 Karanja, at Rs. 235 per candy—all ready new stuff.

According to the official telegraphic weather and crop reports to hand to-day, 40 cents more rain had fallen in the Barsi District of the Oomra Circle, where the plants show bolls rapidly ripening; but only slight damage was expected, and no more rain was looked for. From the other circles, seasonable weather for the Cotton being harvested, and also for that not yet matured is reported; and a larger area in the Dhollera District of that circle is stated to have been sown with Cotton this season.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are in the same position as for some days past; both markets being steady in tone, with a small export business reported; but quotations showing no change in either.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,780	bales.
Wheat	6,431	cwts.
Linseed	3,525	,,
Rapeseed	1,648	,,
Gingellyseed	9,417	,,
Castorseed	4,602	,,
Rice	2,189	,,

FREIGHTS for immediate shipment were to-day even weaker than yesterday. For forward business the market is unchanged; but there is no better demand for tonnage.

EXCHANGE opened again with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits, for November-December delivery, at which latter rate a little was reported. For Bank Paper, however, we heard of no enquiry, and later on, Calcutta rates coming firmer, 1s. 1 13-16d. Telegraphic for ready transfer, became the rate, with the result that the market closed firmer, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 1 13-16d.		per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 1 13-16d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 1 27-32d.	,,
Credits	3	Do.	...1s. 1 29-32 to 15-16d. ,,
Francs	3	Do.	...1·46¼ ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 107 13-16 for Money, and 107 9-16 for Demand; but the feeling being quiet, rates declined to 107⅜ and 107⅛ in the two positions, respectively, but recovered before the close, leaving off at 107 7-8 for cash and 107 5-8 for the settlement.

SHARES.—This market has been quiet to-day, but there have been a few changes in our quotations of Cotton Mill Scrip—mostly in buyers' favour, James Greaves and Lukhmidas, have declined Rs. 20 each; Imperial Cotton, Rs. 15; Howard and Bullough, Rs. 10; and Sun Mill, Rs. 5; On the other hand, Maneckjee Petit have advanced Rs. 40; Port Canning shares are Rs 5 lower.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending October 29, compared with the Statement of October 14, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	October 14. Rs.	A.	P.	October 29. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	66,00,000	0	0	66,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,05,87,923	4	5	1,34,78,321	14	4
Other Deposits, &c.	5,96,45,174	0	8	6,53,91,675	2	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,38,650	0	4	9,57,809	15	6
Sundries	23,70,165	12	11	24,73,253	11	8
	Rs. 10,96,41,918	2	4	10,94,01,040	12	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	82,75,064	0	0	73,97,959	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	86,47,748	12	0	91,87,621	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,08,34,238	0	6	1,06,71,035	1	5
Credits do do.	1,06,56,739	0	10	1,03,60,341	2	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,88,72,652	15	10	3,08,84,405	6	1
Balances with other Banks	5,13,810	6	2	2,69,820	13	10
Bullion	3,748	2	7	2,405	0	9
Dead Stock	13,04,414	4	0	13,17,422	0	3
Stamps	8,911	5	6	8,943	3	9
Sundries	13,37,504	1	0	13,43,148	5	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,33,93,546	4	11	1,36,75,189	8	7
Do. at Branches	2,55,93,510	13	0	2,52,84,653	13	0
	Rs. 10,96,41,918	2	4	10,94,01,040	12	1

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to October 29, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	32,99,981	Dec.
Do. at Branches	2,94,333	do.
Other Deposits	59,53,952	Inc.
Post Bills	5,81,662	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	6,38,497	Dec.
Loans	3,63,507	do.
Accounts of Credit	7,91,177	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	1,76,434	do.
Cash at Head Office	38,79,976	do.
Do. at Branches	14,30,720	Dec.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th October 1895 on 1,973·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,31,000	2,27,000	4,000	3,62,000
Or per mile of Railway	78	136	2	216
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	19,81,920	29,36,367	91,508	50,09,395
Total for 17 weeks...	21,12,520	31,63,367	95,508	53,71,395
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year....	1,32,183	2,51,740	3,459	3,99,837
Per mile of Ry do.	79	152	2	233
Total to corresponding date do.	21,51,725	38,62,117	83,413	61,00,255

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 28,387
Ditto to date ..... ,, 7,28,860

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLAN—October 25, at Mandalay, Burma, the wife of C. W. Allan, Forest Department of a son.
LEONARD—October 28, at Pallavaram, the wife of Capt. A. W. Leonard, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.
PORTER—October 28, at Saugor, C. P., the wife of Surgeon-Captain F. J. W. Porter, A. M. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KING—FISHBOURNE—October 29, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, F. A. S. King, District Engineer, Patna, to Olivia Elizabeth, youngest daughter of William Fishbourne, Esq., of Stapletown House, Co. Carlow, Ireland.
MACPHERSON—HOME—October 25, at St. Thomas', Dehra Dun, by the Rev. Arthur Stokes, Neil Macpherson, 2nd (P. W. O.) Goorkhas, youngest son of the late General Sir Herbert Macpherson, V. C., K. C. B., K. C. S. I., to Mary Margaret Josephine, daughter of the late Colonel Robert Home, C. B., R. E.
MAWHINNY—PARKIN—October 28, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Murree, Punjab, Surgeon-Captain R. T. W. Mawhinny, A. M. S., to Elizabeth Annie Parkin, Dingley Dell, Murree.

DEATH.

BALLIN—November 4, at his residence, Calcutta, John Ballin, aged 53.

The Bombay Gazette
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1895.

WE have been favoured with a considerable batch of the literature which the Gold Standard Defence Association is at present disseminating with a view to counteract the propaganda of the Bi-metallic League. We have always kept an open mind as to the merits of the bi-metallic controversy, and are ready to be convinced if the mono-metallists, who until recently held the field almost unchallenged in England, can show that the rehabilitation of silver by international agreement, would be as disastrous to the commercial supremacy of Great Britain as they have habitually taken for granted. We have abstained from arguing the question for many reasons. It is useless to argue with the converted, and nearly everyone in India is a bi-metallist. It is equally useless to argue with the unconverted, for, as Alexander Dumas truly says, arguments never convince anybody; opinions are like nails: the harder you hammer at them, the deeper you drive them in. Then the subject is caviare to the general reader. As commonly handled, it is as dry as a budget. A distinguished public servant who had, as he expressed it, procured a ton of books and pamphlets bearing on the controversy, decided not to proceed further in the matter. He came to the sensible conclusion that bi-metallism is not a thing to flirt with, and that its conscientious study would require the silent devotion of years. But the *raison raissonnante* for not wasting printer's ink on the subject in the columns of an Indian newspaper is, that proof clear as Holy Writ would be quite thrown away, so long as the capitalists and bankers of the City of London monopolise the ear of Chancellors of the Exchequer, and hypnotise the British Cabinet. The most encouraging sign vouchsafed to convinced, but half despairing, bi-metallists, in these times is, that certain bankers and merchants in the City have deemed it necessary to band themselves into an Association to defend the Gold Standard against the assaults, so long derided, of the bi-metallists. For years the mono-metallists affected to despise and laugh at all who dared to call in question the ideal wisdom of a system which the gold monopolists found so profitable. The rapid progress made by the new doctrine in the great manufacturing centres, and even in London itself, and the prospect—since realised—of the accession to office of a Government many of whose members are tainted with the heresy, awakened those concerned to a sense of the necessity of making good their contention that mono-metallism is the palladium of British commerce.

The manifesto of the Gold Standard Defence Association, composed of "merchants and bankers"—not by any means "all" the merchants and bankers—of the City of London, begins with the significant admission that there is "a growing agitation in favour of what is called bi-metallism," and that it has obtained the support of persons of eminence and authority. This was followed by the interesting avowal that "the experience of nearly eighty years has convinced *us* that this system (the mono-metallic) is in every respect suited to our wants"—which nobody disputes—"and that under it the commercial supremacy of England, and the *financial ascendency of London* have been established and maintained." The financial ascendency of the City is unquestionably what the mono-metallists are fighting for, and it is very candid of them to say so in express terms. They go on to affirm dogmatically, without even a pretence of proving, that any serious attempt to modify the existing system by the substitution of silver as a standard of value either alone or concurrently with gold would "be dangerous to the interests which we specially represent"—a phrase which was subsequently changed into the less compromising expression "dangerous to the interests of the trade and commerce of the country." Bi-metallism, they go on to aver, "might disturb contracts, injure credit, check enterprise, and thus prove disastrous both to capitalists and to wage-earners." It might do all these things, or it might not. The President of the League points out that the commercial supremacy of Great Britain was achieved long before the adoption of the Gold Standard in the year 1816, and that it was maintained for the next sixty years under the influence of the bi-metallic system which preserved the parity of gold and silver until the early seventies. The demonetisation of silver by Germany, and the consequent closing of the mints of the Latin Union against silver, led to the attempt for the first time in history to conduct the business of the civilised world on a gold basis alone. The Gold Standard has failed to give stability to the operations of commerce. It has brought about violent fluctuations in the value of the two metals, which have produced the very evils that the wiseacres of the City predict as the consequence of reverting to the system which was abandoned with such disastrous effects. Contracts have been disturbed, the burden of the debtor has been increased, property has depreciated, and enterprise has been checked with a corresponding loss of capital embarked in industry, and of employment to the working classes. The League urge with unanswerable logic that in view of the widespread depression in the textile, the gold, the iron, the shipping and other great industries of the country; with a Parliamentary Committee sitting to enquire into the condition of the unemployed; and with British agriculture well-nigh ruined, it would be well for the memorialists to remember that it is upon her commerce and her industries that the prosperity of a country and its people ultimately depends.

The financial ascendency of London may be paid for at too high a price if it involves the dislocation and decay of the national supremacy in manufactures and trade. It is forcibly urged that in view of the commercial interests of the Empire, of the burden of indebtedness which weighs upon India and the Colonies, and the fact that there are three distinct systems of currency within the Dominions of the Crown, no people in the world are more deeply concerned than ourselves in endeavouring to re-establish bi-metallism by international agreement. Foreign nations are willing to co-operate in this direction. The French Government, Germany, the Prussian Diet, and the United States desire to secure our concurrence. The obstacle to any combined effort in this direction has its focus and strength in the City of London. A powerful section of bankers and merchants in London are, however, to be found on the rolls of the Bi-metallic League. The manufacturers of the country are rallying to the cause, so are the labour organisations and the labour leaders; and it has a considerable following in both Houses of the Legislature. The Gold Standard men admit that they view with apprehension the growing strength of the movement, and no longer affect to deny that bi-metallism has secured the support of men who speak with authority on such questions. We cannot congratulate the Gold Association on the arguments put forward to defend their position so vigorously assailed from unexpected quarters. It is difficult to see what can be gained by going back to the reign of Charlemagne and to the history of Poland to show the evils of a debased currency. We do not require the authority of Oresme, Bishop of Lisieux in 1366, to know that it is robbery for even the Sovereign to diminish the weight or debase the purity of coin. We are not disposed to quarrel with the axiom laid down by the great Copernicus that "the four principal causes of the decadence of States are civil discord, pestilence, the barrenness of the land, and the debasement of the coin." It was, no doubt, very wicked of Edward I. to follow and better the example set by King Stephen, and debase the coinage by making two hundred and forty-three pennies out of the pound weight of silver, instead of two hundred and forty. But no one proposes to do anything of the kind in these days. It is more to the point to know that in 1344 for the first time Edward III. coined gold money in England, which up to that time had, like the rest of Europe, a silver standard. Bi-metallism thus established in the middle of the fourteenth century held its position in England until 1816, when Sir Robert Peel, for the first time, established a Gold Standard. England was saved from the inevitable result of that departure from sound principles by the maintenance of a bi-metallic system in France and on the Continent generally which secured the precious metals from the violent fluctuations that succeeded the closing of the mints of the States of the Latin Union in 1873. The demonetisation of silver was the letting out of waters which will, sooner or later, sweep away the Gold Standard established by Peel eighty years ago.

A LAYMAN was bold enough the other day at the Church Congress at Norwich to suggest golf as a suitable pastime for Sundays, but beyond being frowned at and subjected to irritating little ejaculatory interruptions while speaking, he suffered nothing, and is, we believe, still alive and golfing. Everyone who knows a cleek from a brassey is well aware that golf is pre-eminently a Sunday game—that is, allowing that any game may be played on the Lord's Day. And it may be strongly recommended on account of its simplicity and smoothness as a game pre-eminently suited to clerical gentlemen and Zenana mission ladies. Scoffers say that it is trying to the temper, and we must admit having received a suggestion to print, as a commercial speculation, copies of various degrees of artistic exclamations which may be carried by the caddy and produced, not uttered, as occasion may require. But the protest of a Presidency chaplain against the language in which a pedestrian expressed himself, on being hit by a golf ball, may be taken as sufficient proof of the futility of such an enterprise, and of the absence of angry expressions during a round of golf. Wherefore we say that if one game more than another is a Sunday game that one is golf. But in India it is discountenanced; the Royal Bombay Golf Club does not recognise Sunday play, and though there may be absent-minded people who forget what day of the week it is, and find themselves by force of habit on the golf-links on Sunday morning they are soon brought to their senses when they discover tees without sand and greens without flags. Unfortunately Satan suggests a match against his associate Bogie, and provides small boys with white-handkerchiefs and short sticks, who flit about from hole to hole and lead the unwary to purgatory (located near the Admiral's bungalow). Sunday play, for all that, is increasing, and we find from the home papers, that not only in this country of strange gods, but in Scotland, where "ye mauna sae muckle as whustle o' the Sawbath," the greens are not free from Sunday invaders. The Burgess Golf Club of Edinburgh met the other day to receive a report from the green-ranger, to the effect that several members had played on the Sunday. The report had been remitted to him that he might add their names with a view to their suspension, and this now came under discussion. Every member was more distinctly a golfer than a sabbatarian even there, and though Bailie Macpherson and Mr. Kerr were shocked, they would not move the suspension of the Sunday players, and moved the adoption of a bye-law prohibiting Sunday golf. Mr. Alexander Riach, in the debate, however, made a fine approach shot, when he declared that they proposed to prevent members of the club who felt at liberty, so far as their conscientious convictions were concerned, to play golf on Sunday from doing so. He understood that the club-house itself was open every Sunday for the sale of refreshments, not only to members, but to their friends; and if he were not mistaken, members of the Council had gone there on Sunday. He thought they were perfectly entitled to do that, but he confessed he could not see how they reverenced the Sunday by drinking in the club-house and did the opposite by playing golf. Now we in Bombay are not so bad as that on Sundays, and the pavilion is practically hermetically sealed. Even Pestonji would refuse to sell a "Silvertown" and Rodrigues a "Billy Williams." Mr. Kerr tried to loft over all bunkers and hazards by pronouncing Sunday golf an outrage on the religious feelings of the majority of the people. We have not evangelised India to such an extent as would entitle us to say the same thing of Sunday golf on the maidan, and we are not quite sure whether Sunday golfers would not retort that it is an outrage on them to deprive them of the use of the flags and a preliminary rub of the roller on the greens.

MR. T. K. GAJJAR, B. Sc., M.A., Principal of the Kalu Bhavan College at Baroda, which contains special classes for the study of dyeing on a commercial scale, has undertaken the translation of a very important work by Dr. Adolf Lehne, editor of the *

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY MR. CURZON.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

In a speech made by the Right Hon. George Curzon, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, at a banquet at Derby, last night, he said that the foreign situation at present gave cause for uneasiness. One heard, he said, the moan of sick nations, and witnessed the struggles of dying men, and he believed that this state of affairs was likely to develop and not diminish the need for new markets, and increase the friction between rival nations; but he was of opinion that war was never more unpopular, and the bloated state of the European armament tended to preserve peace.

SPEECH BY LORD WOLSELEY.

In a speech made by Lord Wolseley, at a banquet in London, last night, his Lordship said that it was necessary to make our Navy the strongest in the world, and that we had better reduce our Army than our Navy, if reductions were deemed necessary.

COLONEL GERARD INTERVIEWED.

Colonel Gerard, lately on the Pamir Delimitation Commission, has arrived in London, and was interviewed this morning. He emphasized the goodwill of the Russians, and said that their tendency was to develop the commercial resources of Turkistan, and reduce the garrisons there. The difficulty of conveying an Army across the Pamirs, he regarded as insuperable.

THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

It is officially announced that Mr. Budrudin Tyabji will succeed Mr. Justice Farran, as Judge of the High Court, Bombay.

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The marriage of the Duke of Marlborough to Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt took place, to-day, at New York. The display on the occasion was most lavish.

THE TURKISH GRAND VIZIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.

Kiamil Pacha, who was appointed Grand Vizier in succession to Sayed Pacha, has been replaced.

Nov. 7.

Halil Rifat Pacha, former Minister of the Interior, has been appointed Grand Vizier in the place of Kiamil Pacha.

THE NEW TURKISH MINISTRY.

A new Ministry has been formed here.

Ahmed Tewfik Pacha, Turkish Ambassador at Berlin, has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs; Sabri Bey, Minister for Finance; and Riza Pacha, Minister for War.

FURTHER MASSACRES IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

Nov. 6.

Latest advices from Asiatic Turkey state that the Kurds have raided Diarbekir, and for three days the Christian inhabitants were massacred, and their houses pillaged. Order was only restored after urgent pressure was brought to bear on the authorities by the French Government, whose Consul's safety was imperilled.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

The cholera has entirely disappeared from Damietta.

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.

The Democratic State of Kentucky has gone over to the Republicans.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The hired troopship Pavonia sailed, to-day, for Bombay, from Southampton.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oceana, with the outward mails of the 1st instant, left here, at 10-30 a.m., to-day.

THE VICEREGAL PARTY AT ROZA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ROZA, Nov. 7.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party descended the Ghaut, at 7 a.m., to see the Caves of Ellora. The party visited the whole of the cave monastries and temples, in which they appeared to take the keenest interest, so much so that the Viceroy paid another visit to the caves this evening, and did not return to the camp till compelled to do so by the darkness, which put an end to a visit that was one of evident pleasure. Lieutenant Glasfurd, of the Hyderabad Contingent, when out snipe shooting, a short distance from the camp, suddenly came across a panther, which he shot with his gun. The Viceregal party leave on their return journey to Nandgaon to-morrow, making a halt to visit the famous fortress of Dowlatabad *en route*.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, Nov. 6.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Borneo arrived here this morning.

ADEN, Nov. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dunera left here this evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 7.

The s. s. Arcadia left here, at 10 p.m., to-day.
The s. s. Chusan left here, at 10 a.m., to-day.
The s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind left here, at 2 p.m., to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 p.m., on Sunday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 1-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	106 5/8
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
2½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 5/8
Bar Silver	30 15-16.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our knowledge of the country lying between Mainghyet and the heart of Yunnan is very slight, and it is not easy to make even an approximate guess at the probable cost a line from Mainghyet to Talifu, the capital of Yunnan, but Mr. Bagley thinks that the Namting valley route would offer no insuperable difficulty to railway construction. The distance from Mainghyet to Talifu would probably be about 250 miles, and the cost of the line about a lakh a mile. But that point is not of immediate importance. What is of the greatest interest, however, is that in a few years there will be a British railway station a few miles from the southern Chinese frontier and within a few days' march of the Upper Mekong. We shall, therefore, be not only in a position to "tap" the trade of south-western China, whatever that may be, but within easy distance of Kenghung and the north-western frontier of the French possessions in Indo-China.

A Pondicherry correspondent writes:—One of the greatest demonstrations witnessed in Pondicherry for a very long time past took place on the 12th ultimo, when the inhabitants turned out *en masse* to welcome Monsieur Armand Gallois-Montbrun, Chevalier de la Legion d' Honneur, president of the local Chamber of Commerce, and for a period of nearly ten years "thrice Lord Mayor of Pondy Town," who had been in France for the last twenty months.

A literary man, says the *Central Law Journal*, stood up in a Chicago Public Court to answer a charge of vagrancy. "I object, your honour," he said, with dignity, "to this prosecution of gentlemen who follow the profession of letters and—" "I understand," interrupted the magistrate, "that you were found sleeping on a doorstep; that you have no visible means of support, and that you have been seen under the influence of liquor. "What of it?" cried the prisoner. "Though I am as poor as Richard Savage, when he made his bed in the ashes of a glass factory, as drunken as Dick Steele, as ragged as Goldsmith, when he was on his fiddling tours, as dirty as Sam Johnson, as"—"There, there," cried the magistrate impatiently, "I have no doubt that your associates are a disreputable lot, and I shall deal with you in such a manner as to cause them to give this town a wide berth. Seven days with hard labour. Mr. Clerk, furnish the officer with the names of the vagabonds mentioned by the prisoner."

The *Law Quarterly Review* for October as an article by Mr. M. L. Agarwala dealing with the legal aspects of marriages "of a European woman in a monogamous European country, such as England, to a domiciled Asiatic living under a personal law which admits polygamy—for example an Indian Mahomedan—and especially when the Asiatic husband already has at the time of the marriage a wife living in his own country." The writer does not discuss the expediency of such unions, but he comes to the conclusion that "mixed marriages of this kind are for the present exposed to great legal inconvenience." From the lawyer's point of view this is a defect, but it is doubtful whether in other respects it is not an advantage. The *Law Quarterly* for January, by the way, will contain an exhaustive article on the usury law of India by Mr. E. J. Kitts, C.S., Sessions Judge of Bareilly.

We give the following for what it is worth:—Among the many Englishmen who have been making fortunes in the Randt District of the Transvaal is Mr. Claude Vincent, formerly of the Madras Public Works, and later an Under-Secretary in the Public Works Secretariat of the Government of India. India will see Mr. Vincent no more, except as a wealthy globe-trotter, for he has already cleared £60,000 in South Africa.

Death has been busy lately with the retired ranks of the Army Medical Staff. The deaths of Surgeon-General Massy and Sir Thomas Longmore have been quickly followed by the announcement in this week's Obituary list of that of Sir T. Crawford, late Director-General, who expired rather suddenly at Blackheath. The regime of this officer covered a somewhat stormy and critical period, and whatever opinion may be expressed as to the success of his administration, there is no doubt of his ability and kindness of heart. General regret will be aroused by his loss, and much sympathy for his family. It is a remarkable fact that the only ex-Director-General now living is Sir Galbraith Logan, who must be near his ninetieth year: by all account he vetearn is hearty and vigorous.

The death is reported of Captain C. M. Stevens late Adjutant of the 1st Punjab Rifle Volunteers, His term of service with the Volunteers terminated in the spring. Captain Stevens then took six months' leave to Kashmir, intending on its expiry to proceed home, and rejoin his regiment, the 1st Battalion K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry, now in Ireland. On the opening of the Chitral campaign, Captain Stevens offered his services, and was employed in the transport, but was invalided almost immediately to Murree. He died there on Sunday morning, the immediate cause of death being pneumonia. Captain Stevens served in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85 with the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, and took part in the operations of the desert column, including the engagement at Abu Klea wells. He was a keen sportsman and widely known in racing circles, having for several years been Secretary of the Lahore Races.

The result of a singular prosecution against the master of the Sussex foxhounds, initiated by the Anti-Gambling League, has been the infliction of a fine of £1 by the Magistrates. The proceedings were taken on the ground that the Sussex hounds were hunted unmuzzled, whereas a regulation of the County Council prescribes the muzzling of all the League dogs. An immediate consequence of this action by the League is that the County Council intends without delay, to amend the regulation in question, which was never meant to apply to hunting packs.

The E. I. Railway earnings, week ending 26th October, were Rs. 10,05,519. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,19,662. Decrease, Rs. 14,143. From 1st July, 1895, to 26th October, 1895, Rs. 1,49,61,685. From 1st July, 1894, to 26th October, 1894, Rs. 1,47,64,404. Increase, Rs. 1,97,281. Miles open, week ending 26th October, 1895, 1,698·79. Corresponding week last year, 1,663·61. Increase, 35·18. Per mile open, week ending 26th October, 1895. Rs. 592. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 613. Decrease, Rs. 21.

In and about the holy city of Benares a large number of devout Hindu pensioners of the Government have gathered from the four corners of the Empire to end their days in peace and in the odour of sanctity. Benares, observes the Allahabad paper, can boast of other odours more material than spiritual, but this is by the way. Among the pensioners there are men of education and influence who have held positions of considerable consequence under Government, and the leading spirits among these have formed themselves into a Committee with a duly constituted president, secretary, and others, and drawn up a formal petition to Government, which will be forwarded through the Director-General of the Post Office, praying that they may be paid their pensions through the medium of the local Post Office. The grounds put forward to justify the petition are that owing to the present circumlocution the weakly and decrepit, of which there are not a few among them, are put to infinite trouble and have to undergo much weariness of the flesh before they can obtain payment of their stipend. The propassal is by no means a new one, although it is the first time it has come before Government in this form. The payment of military pensions in the Punjab has been made by the Post Office for some years past with marked success, and some time back Government was anxious to extend the system to the whole of India, and not to confine the measure to military pensions only, but to extend it to civil pension payments. The Post Office has, however, of late years added so much and in such varied forms to the burden of its responsibility, that we cannot wonder if the Director-General should pause before accepting new functions. The Hindu pensioners of Benares will, however, be sure of a patient hearing from Mr. Fanshawe even if their prayer does not meet with success.

A revised set of rules and regulations has been issued by the Agricultural Department for the government of the Imperial Forest School at Dehra. The principal innovation is that the course will henceforth commence with a season of practical instruction in the forests, the students joining for that purpose in the middle of April instead of in July. It is found apparently that without some such practical teaching to start upon they have not a clear enough idea of the subject to enable them to profit by book-work. Hence the alteration which will have the effect of prolonging the course from 21 months to 23½, as it has not been thought desirable to reduce the other part of the curriculum by way of compensation.

It is reported from Copenhagen that a Danish "expedition" will start for Central Asia early next year with the special intention of exploring Kafiristan. Lieutenant Oluffen is to be in charge, his special qualification being that he has studied the geography, so far an it is known, of the country. He will endeavour to penetrate Kafiristan from the north, the Russian Government giving him all possible assistance. The route which he is described as favouring is certainly a roundabout one. He will go by rail to Samarkhand and thence journey across the Pamirs until he strikes the Oxus near Kila Panjah. Thence he will make for "Ischkaism," presumably Ishkamish in Badakshan, and having got so far to the west will countermarch to Zebak in the neighbourhood of the Dorah Pass. Scientific investigation is said to be the main object in view, and the party is to consist of four persons only, of whom one will be a botanist. We do not think that anything will come of this attempt to enter Kafiristan unless Lieutenant Oluffen adopts the Chitral route, and even then the British Government would be loth to allow strangers to ravel into Kafiristan with the almost certain risk of their being murdered. As to the proposal to cross the Oxus and pass through Badakshan, the Amir of Kabul is so suspicious of all foreigners from the Russian dominions on the north that his officials would summarily turn back even the smallest party. Grombchevtski once attempted to explore the southern passes of Badakshan, but his disguise was penetrated and he had hastily to retire. The Danish explorer had better come to India and interview Sir George Robertson before adventuring among the Kafirs.

In point of moisture, the atmosphere of Calcutta is only exceeded by that of some of the coast towns of Burma and Ceylon. It would be advantageous, therefore, for those who wish to study the hygienical effects of moisture to remember that a better idea of the sensible temperature, that is the temperature that is really felt by a human being, would be got by comparing the temperatures of the wet rather than the dry bulb thermometer after the manner recently recommended by Professor Harrington, the Director of the U. S. Weather Bureau, since after all the temperature at which evaporation occurs at any given moment is the temperature to which we can by suitable means reduce ourselves to feel. We think it would be a great advantage if the Meteorological Department were to boil down the essence of these memoirs into a brief and popular form, in which the salient and more practically useful and interesting points could be embodied, and in which they would be rendered more intelligible and attractive to the general public. A great deal of information collected by the Government is lost to the world generally by being published only in the form of exhaustive and exhausting memoirs which too often cumber official shelves where they supply food for fish insects instead of reflection. Mr. Blanford's little book on the climates of India might well be revised and enlarged, in view of the recent additions to our knowledge, and at the same time an attempt made to bring it down to the level of that public whose daily salutation includes an invocation to "Jupiter Pluvius or glorious Apollo."

There are no fewer than sixteen soap manufactories in the town of Dacca. Most of them turn out soaps of an inferior quality, but the fact that they are all working is a proof of their being profitable concerns. The quantity turned out by them is said to be sufficient for consumption in the town and district of Dacca only. There are small soap manufactories in other parts of Bengal too, and also in other provinces in India. The Kaiser-i-Hind soap manufactory at Cawnpore, is said to manufacture soaps of superior quality; while in Calcutta the North-West Soap Co. maintain a high reputation for the excellence of their manufacture. The quantity of imported soap consumed in India is so enormous, that the manufacture of this article should afford an extensive field for Indian enterprise.

The first number of "A Chinese Miscellany" has just been published at Shanghai. In his introductory remarks the Editor says: I hope the public will be indulgent towards me, and that all who need a work of reference on China and the Chinese will kindly avail themselves of mine, until such times, at least, as a more capable writer has come forward to supply their wants, as well as *mine*, and better than I can do. Until such times, I say go forth then my little work, display thy light, feeble though it be, and mayset thou enlighten many a benighted pilgrim in search of facts or fiction, wisdom or mystery Make friends of all thy readers, enemies of none, whate'er their sex or colour, creed or nationliry. The World is wide I know, and it is said, "there's room enough for all," no doubt including thy meek self, on table, shelf, or stall. Some folks there be, who for ought I know, may deem thou art but rubbish, unfit for intellectual food. Others there be, I trow of better taste and mind, who will treat thee as a gem, though, rough and unpolished, but genuine none the less. Once more I say go forth, my little light, whate'er thy lot may be, in mercy, truth, and justice prove thy constancy. Thou mayest survive the battle though fierce the strife may prove, and find a place on many a desk despite thy critic's mood.

An article on "Public Opinion in India" in the *Quarterly Review* brings to light a curious fact in connection with the National Congress, only to make rather a neat point against the movement. It appears that the Congress has so far fastened upon the notice of the common folk that in Bengal the women personify it as a god under the name of "Kangres" and worship it with offerings. Pro-Congress writers have mentioned the fact with perhaps natural gratification as evidence of their popularity. "To us," says the Reviewer, "it tells the other way, for it proves how absolutely ignorant the masses are of the simplest ideas which such an institution embodies.

"Nature" publishes from a correspondent a curious fact which it vouches for, and which is, moreover, in accordance with other observations. The correspondent says:—"It was quite accidentally observed by a stammering friend of mine, during the months of May and June last, that on moonlight nights he stammered more than on dark nights, and when he slept exposed to the rays of the moon during the month of June he found that he stammered the most on days succeeding full moons, while a day just after the new moon, and a day before, he had not a single attack of the fit." Our scientific contemporary does not attempt any explanation.

Mr. Justin McCarthy made his first appearance in print in the pages of the *Cork Magazine*, which was started by his father. "It was a love story," he tells us in the course of an illustrated interview in the *Young Man* for November, "and the scene was laid in the Black water. I forget the title of the story, and I forget what became of the lovers, but I remember that one of the characters in the book was 'Mr. Parnell.' I do not know why I chose that name, and I think of it now as a singular coincidence." Asked what led him to take up the writing of history, Mr. McCarthy said:—"It was when I came back to London from America in 1872 that I thought of writing a history of the Radical Party. The idea expanded into the 'History of Our Own Times.' It occurred to me that what we were most in need of was not back history, but an account of the times in which we were living. The book took hold of the public in a way quite surprising to me. I had not the remotest notion that the outer public would care a straw about it." Mr. McCarthy, we fancy, could if he chose have given some interesting particulars as to publishers and his 'History," but he didn't.

THE REVOLT IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 5.

The expected details of the first engagement at Sanquelim have not come to hand. There is no postal communication with the insurgents, and the late orders threatening death to all those who hold communication with the rebels has prevented the public from receiving any news from Nanus. The impression here is that if there has been a real engagement blood must have been shed on both sides. I learn that yesterday Captain Gomes da Costa sent spies under disguise to ascertain the position of the rebels at Nanus. The men in spite of the disguise were found out, and were immediately caught. Their heads were shaved, and after being divested of their clothing, they were sent as a present to Captain Gomes da Costa with a message that the enemy was ready to fight at Nanuz, should the Commandant of the Expeditionary Forces desire to try conclusions with them.

It is believed that the suspension of civil law will be removed at once, the change being probably due to the instructions of the new Governor-General, who I am told, was much astonished to hear of such a measure being put into execution in the Velhas Conquistas. It may be expected that as soon as the order is revoked many of the exiles in Bombay and other British stations will return to their homes, and will give all possible help to Government in suppressing the revolt, since the rebels by their dacoities and levy of blackmail have completely lost the sympathies of the whole population. Instructions received from Lisbon appear to have cleared ministerial circles of the hazy notion of sedition which was declared by some officials to be rife. In consequence of the present troubles a wholesale transference of official posts is expected. Among those that will leave Goa for Mozambique are Mr. A. Maria Leao, conductor of the Public Works Department; Mr. Assa, the Director, P. W. D.; and Mr. Josico Pinto, conductor of the same Department. Mr. Navarro goes to Macao. There are several other European officers who have been re-called to Portugal, and they will be substituted by officerrs coming from Mozambique. Out of the supplementary amount of Rs. 40,000 voted for the expenses of the expedition, Rs. 15,000 have already been taken away by Captain Gomes da Costa. Requisitions from the expeditionary camp are received daily for barrels of wine, cases of gin, brandy, and other superior wines. His Excellency the Viscount of Ourem had express instructions to hand over the Government to his successor personally. As it is not known when Senhor Raphael de Andrade may come here, the Governor-General proposes to leave Goa on Saturday next, handing over the Government to a Council, which will be composed of his Grace the Archishop (as president,) the Chief Justice, the Chief Secretary to Government, etc. His Grace the Patriarch Arcbishop has returned to Goa after a tour to the Ghats, Belgaum, and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF THE VASCO DA GAMA.

The Portuguese gunboat Vasco da Gama, under the command of Captain F. de Amaral, came in port on Wednesday night from Lisbon, which port she left on September 22nd, and called at Cadez (where she remained one week to be painted), Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Aden, reaching the latter port on October 29th. She fired a salute of twenty-one guns yesterday on entering harbour, and the compliment was returned by the land saluting battery. The Vasco da Gama will enter the dry dock for repairs of the damage which she sustained to her propeller while passing the Suez Canal, and will remain here until Sunday, awaiting the arrival of the Transport Zaire with the Duke of Oporto and troops from Portugal on board. The Commandant of the Vasco da Gama Captain F. J. Ferreira, has under him twenty-one officers (inclusive of engineers) and two hundred and sixteen men, making a total fighting strength of two hundred and thirty-seven. The man-of-war is a twin screw steamer of 2,442 tons and 3,200 horse-power. Her armament consists of nine guns, which are made up of three big guns, four light quick-firing guns, and two mitrailleuse. She is splendidly fitted with a complete electric light plant and two dynamo projectors, one aft and the other forward, while her other appointments are of an elaborate description.

PROPOSED APPOINTMENT OF A WATER ANALYST.

The following is the full text of the letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary, by the Acting Commissioner, regarding the appointment of a Water Analyst, and which was discussed by the Standing Committee at their meeting on Wednesday:—

In reference to the Corporation Resolution, No. 5426, dated 22nd August last, I have the honour to inform you that after conference with the Executive Health Officer, the Executive Engineer, and the Water Engineer on the subject, it is evident that in connection with the further filtration experiments and improvements now commencing a more extended and complete water analysis is necessary. Two courses suggested themselves: one to place the matter in the hands of the Chemical Analyser to Government; the other to appoint Dr. Chowksy as Water Analyst. The Executive Health Officer is of opinion that four examinations at least, chemical and bacteriological, should be made daily:—Regularly—(a) Unfiltered Tulsi; (b) filtered Tulsi, one from each filter; Occasionally—(c) water after filtration taken from different positions in the city; (d) examination for comparative purposes of Vehar and Tansa. The remuneration required by the Chemical Analyser to Government for undertaking this work is Rs. 300 monthly. Dr. Chowksy states that he would be willing to accept Rs. 200 per mensem with a chance of future increment. I am not prepared to say that Dr. Chowksy would at present be in a position to carry out this work thoroughly without a preliminary period of training and practice, and until a laboratory has been fitted up. On the other hand, the Chemical Analyser to Government has a suitable laboratory and efficient staff, and there can, I think, be no doubt that the matter could be competently dealt with. The Corporation would, I have no doubt, wish to make this appointment a permanent one, and with a view to determining accurately and in an extended and searching manner the condition of the potable waters distributed throughout the city, no other course could well be adopted. If that point is conceded, it could be more satisfactory to have an analyst who would be under the immediate control of the Municipal body, and I should therefore advise the permanent appointment of Dr. Chowksy (should he prove himself qualified), and in the meantime suggest that he be deputed occasionally to practice water analyses under Dr. Hankin at Allahabad. Until Dr. Chowksy has had sufficient time and practice to master the subject, I recommend that the Chemical Analyser to Government be requested to undertake the work on the terms mationed above. In conclusion, I may mention that Dr. Chowksy would be able to devote from three to four hours a day to the work of analysis in addition to his regular duties.

THE BREACH ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway writes to us:—

"I have the pleasure to inform you that the diversion over the Seena river having been completed, through communication has been restored on our South-East Line, on and from to-day, and passengers, etc., and goods traffic can now be booked through without transhipment."

The authorities of the Greek Church have, with the approval of the Russian Government, decided upon a novel means of spreading the religion of the Church through the sparsely populated portions of Siberia that the road has already penetrated. There are long stretches of territory in which there are hardly any people whatever, so the building of churches is out of the question. The authorities finally decided to construct some churches on wheels that would be hauled over the road and stopped for religious exercises wherever a handful of people was found. Five of these church cars have been constructed, each one being assigned to a certain section of the railroad, and they are hauled back and forth between the small scattered settlements. Each of them is fitted up with all the paraphernalia of an Orthodox Greek church, and two priests are in each car. All told, the five churches on wheels visit seventy settlements a week.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

His Excellency Sir George White, the Commander-in-Chief in India, arrived in Bombay, yesterday afternoon, by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Dumra, and will sojourn at the Cooperage until his departure for Baroda, tomorrow night. His Excellency is accompanied by Major-General Morton, Adjutant-General in India; Lieutenant-Colonel Duff, Military Secretary; and Captain Agnew and Lieutenant-Swanstone, Aides-do-Camp. General Nairne, Commanding the Bombay Forces, accompanied by Major Mercer, his Military Secretary, also arrived in Bombay from Kurrachee by the same steamer, which dropped anchor off the Apollo Bunder, at 4-15 p.m., yesterday. The officers of the Municipality had made the roads at the bunder look as clean and tidy for the occasion, as circumstances would permit; and there was a great deal of animation among the boatwallas, the native police who guarded the roads, and some members of the general public who visited the bunder at that early hour, at the prospect of seeing the great military commandant, who was coming to these shores. The scene derived additional interest from the presence of a few sowars of the 2nd Bombay Lancers and of the Mounted Police, who were drawn up near the Refreshment Rooms; and of some ladies and gentlemen whom the occasion had attracted to the verandahs of the Royal Yacht Club. A guard-of-honour, consisting of 100 rank-and-file of the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, with Band, under the command of Captain MacWhinnie, soon after paraded at the bunder. At 4-30 p.m., a deputation, composed of Major Swann, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Leckey, Aide-de-Camp to General Nairne; Commander Chandler; and another officer, proceeded in the steam-launch Wren to the Dumra to escort his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to shore. Meanwhile, a large number of officers and gentlemen assembled at the bunder to meet his Excellency. Among those present were Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Stevens, Commanding at Bombay; Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain L. H. Vidal, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel M. Gallway, Army Medical Stores; Brigadier-General Curteis, Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Carrington, Assistant Quarter-master-General; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes, P.M.O., Bombay District; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Parker, Medical Storekeeper; Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, Assay Master, Bombay Mint; Lieutenant-Colonel Reilly, Chief Commissariat Officer; Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherall, Commanding 22nd Bombay N.I.; Major Simpson, R.A.; Major Seton; Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding B.V.A.; Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E.; Mr. Rivers Currey, Agent, B. I. S. N. Company; Major Selby-Smyth, Commanding R.I.R.; Major Mein, Commanding the Marine Battalion; Major Allan-Smyth, 22nd Bombay N.I.; Captain Remington, Executive Engineer, Military Works; Captain Bell, Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory; Captain Anderson, Commissariat Officer; Lieutenant Ironmonger, Colaba Depot; Lieutenant W. R. Farmer, Ordnance Officer; Lieutenant G. A. Beazeley, R.E., of the Sub-Marine Defences; Lieutenant Dimsdale; Mr. H. F. Vincent; and Captain MacWhinnie, of the R. I. Rifles.

Sir George White and party left the Dumra, with General Nairne and the members of the deputation, about 5 p.m. All her Majesty's ships in harbour had manned their yards in honour of the occasion. As the steam-launch Wren passed H. M. Plassey, she fired a salute of seventeen guns. Another similar salute was fired a few minutes later by the Portuguese man-of-war Vasco da Gama, which arrived here on Wednesday. As the launch touched the landing-steps, Colonel Stevens and Colonel Hilliard went down and received his Excellency, the land battery firing another salute of seventeen guns. On his coming into the passengers' pavilion at the bunder, he was saluted by the officers and the heads of departments who were present there. Accompanied by General Nairne, Colonel Stevens, Colonel Hilliard, and the District Staff Officers, Sir George went out of the pavilion and was received with a general salute by the guard-of-honour. His Excellency acknowledged the compliment, and after inspecting the guard-of-honour, returned to the pavilion, where General Nairne and Colonel Stevens introduced to his Excellency many of those present. After a few minutes spent in conversation, Sir George White, General Nairne, and other officers walked over to the premises of the Royal Yacht Club. A short halt was made here, after which his Excellency and party drove over to the Cooperage, his temporary residence.

This morning his Excellency will be present at a review of all troops in garrison on the general parade ground. After the parade his Excellency will visit the Marine and Boree Bunder Lines as well as the Native hospitals. In the afternoon his Excellency will inspect the Mahalaxmee and Malabar Points, North and South Forts, and the proposed fighting station on Cumballa Hill. In the evening his Excellency will drive with General Nairne, and the officers of the District Staff, at the Royal Yacht Club premises. To-morrow morning Sir George will inspect the harbour defences, namely Cross Island, Middle Ground, Oyster Rock, and the Colaba North and South Forts. After breakfast at Colaba, his Excellency will visit the Connaught Club, the Station Hospital, the site for the new Station Hospital, the Royal Artillery, and British Infantry Barracks, and the Afghan Memorial Church. His Excellency will leave for Baroda by the B. B. and C. I. Railway mail train to-morrow night.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant W. M. Grimley attached to the 11th B. I., is appointed to the 20th P. I.

Veterinary-Lieutenant H. C. Harris is under orders to return to Meerut from the Punjab.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Captain A.C. B. Johnson, 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on private affairs:—Captain P. M. Carpendale, 21st (Punjab) Infantry, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India:—3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.—Captain V. A. Couper, for twelve months, on private affairs.

The draft of 100 men for the Yorkshire Regiment to arrive on the 2nd November will be railed to Bareilly, there to await arrival of the Regiment.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on medical certificate:—Lieutenant R. P. Molesworth, No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, for one year.

The following lady nurses, Indian Nursing Service, are granted one year's leave to England. Deputy Superintendent A. M. Murray, Deputy Superintendent M. Pearse, Nursing Sister J. M. Hughes.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, is pleased to make the following appointments:—32nd Punjab Infantry.—Surgeon-Captain W. H. E. Woodwright, from the officiating medical charge of the 10th Bengal Lancers, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Captain H. E. Banatvala. 10th Bengal Lancers.—Surgeon-Lieutenant J. N. Macleod, from the officiating medical charge of the 11th Bengal Lancers, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment. 27th Punjab Infantry.—Surgeon-Lieutenant W. H. Orr, from the officiating medical charge of the 33rd Punjab Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment.

Great interest attaches to the Eyre Estate arbitration before Lord Balfour of Burleigh. That interest is manifold, but two aspects deserve special attention. Much complaint is made, and not without cause, of high railway rates, and here, in the huge sums demanded under the Lands Clauses Act for property acquired in the construction of railways, is one prime reason for high rates of carriage. Sir Edward Clarke said that the claim by the Eyre Trustees is the largest ever submitted to an arbitrator under these Acts. Again in addressing the arbitrator, counsel called his attention to the ground rents which might have been expected for the property when leases expired. This suggests the increasing difficulty in securing house accommodation within a reasonable distance. That difficulty in turn should be met by some form of direct contribution by the owners of these unearned ground values to the civic expenses. Altogether, this Eyre arbitration is a most important one, and will be felt by the London householder for many a day to come.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding. There were also present: Messrs. Ardaseir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin Bin Abdula Kur, Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nuserwanjee Sarvai, Oowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, P. J. Fitzgibbon, Charlestone Hewett, Harkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosro Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Koshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nassarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. G. Lund, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Muhamed Sayani, Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar and Hajee Yoosoof Hajee Esmail.

A NEW MUNICIPAL LOAN.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, as under:—"That letter to the Secretary dated 8th ultimo, from the Acting Commissioner, be forwarded to the Corporation, with reference made to their resolutions authorizing application being made to Government to sanction the raising of a 4 per cent. loan of Rs. 16,19,000 for 40 years, for the cost of the Wari Bunder Road improvement, Mazagon sewerage works, etc. (2.) That, for the reasons stated in the letter, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the raising of Rs. 15,75,000 only of the proposed loan of Rs 16,19,000. (3.) That the loan of Rs. 15,75,000 be raised as follows: Rs. 10,00,000, between 1st July and 31st December, 1896 (instead of between 1st July and 31st December, 1895, as originally proposed); Rs. 5,75,000, between 1st July and 31st December 1897 (instead of between 1st July and 31st December, 1896, as originally proposed). (4.) That application be made to Government for permission to postpone the raising of the loan until 1896 and 1897, and to raise the same either at 3½ or 4 per cent. per annum as may be found feasible. (5.) That the Corporation be further recommended to sanction the payment of necessary advances, from surplus loan and other balances, pending the raising of the loan on account of such of the works as are included in these loan charges for 1895-96; the said advances to be subject to the submission of plans and estimates before such sanction is applied for and adjusted against the loan when it is raised.

In moving the adoption of the committee's recommendations, Dr. Bhalchandra explained at some length that it would be to the advantage of the Municipality if the loan was raised at a later period. He remarked that the course proposed to be pursued, in the resolution, was an inauguration of the policy of "economic conscience."

The necessary sanction was accorded.

THE ADDITIONAL POLICE CHARGES.

The next item on the agenda was the consideration of a resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 16th October, 1895, as under:—"That, with reference to the Corporation's resolution of the 14th instant, the Standing Committee beg to recommend that sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 1,00,000, from surplus cash balance, to defray the additional Police charges in question."

On the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra the grant was sanctioned.

THE FAULTY METRE.

The Corporation next proceeded to consider resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 16th October 1895, as under:—"That, as a special case and as applied for by the Acting Commissioner, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the excess consumption of water by the G. I. P. Railway Company during February last, being charged at the reduced rate of 6 annas per 1 000 gallons."

Dr. Bhalchandra moved that the reduced rate be sanctioned as applied for by the Commissioner. He said that by the reduced rate the Municipality would only have to forego Rs. 300. He explained that there had been some correspondence between the Railway company and the Municipality from which it appeared that one of the metres having gone wrong it registered a larger quantity of water than the company usually consumed for their purposes. The Commissioner made the compromise, and submitted that the company should be charged at a reduced rate for the excess quantity of water. The Committee had no power to compound the matter.

Mr. Shroff was not disposed to show any consideration to a company which was a wealthy one and which had become obstructive in the matter of the laying down of a watermain at Chinchpoogly, that action on the part of the company causing a delay of 3 years to their work and involving them into heavy litigation.

On a division the motion was negatived by a majority.

Mr. Roughton having an important public engagement here vacated the chair, and the Hon. Mr. Sayani being requested to take it, presided during the rest of the afternoon.

LIVE-STOCK RETURNS.

The Corporation sanctioned the writing-off of Rs. 3,280-3-4, from the live-stock return of the Health Department, being the book-value of forty-eight bullocks that died, and two that were destroyed during the quarter ending 31st August, 1895.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha remarked that the mortality among bullocks seemed to have risen in proportion to the rise in the price of the bullocks. (Laughter.)

FOOT OVERBRIDGE AT MARINE LINES.

The Corporation recorded Government Resolution, sanctioning estimate, amounting to Rs. 11,701, for cost of erecting foot overbridge across the B. B. and C. I. railway, south of the Marine Lines Station.

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quantity of water which might be expected and the effluent is not as good as it should be. The efficiency of the filters cannot be restored until the whole of the sand is rewashed, for the high pressure has produced the result which might be expected—fouling of the whole depth of the filtering material.' As the proposal of the Municipal Commissioner to this effect was rejected by the Standing Committee on the 22nd November, 1893, I adopted the only practicable course for eventually effecting the required object."

He (Dr. Cowasji) said that he was the chairman of the Standing Committee at the time referred to in the report, and he must at once declare that it was altogether incorrect to say that such a proposal brought forward by the then Commissioner (Mr. Acworth) was rejected by the Standing Committee. Mr. Acworth had brought an item for Rs. 6,800 before them, not for the purpose of washing the sands, but it was for over-time labour in respect of the Malabar Hill Gardens, and it was put off as an item of insufficient importance to be included in the budget.

Mr. Wacha suggested that after what had fallen from Dr. Cowasji, the Water Engineer's report might be rejected.

Mr. Dhakji Casinath said that it was the duty of the Commissioner to have verified the statement of Mr. Tomlinson. They were always relying on the statements made by their officers, and if those were incorrect it would one day launch them into difficulty.

Mr. Snow, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, wanted time to verify the statement.

Mr. Shroff as a member of the Standing Committee, before whom the subject was alleged to have been brought forward, supported Dr. Cowasji's statement, and said that Mr. Acworth had himself struck off the item together with others in the budget as not being one of those required for absolutely necessary works. If the Water Engineer had pressed the matter as being important, and of an urgent nature, the Commissioner would have said so at the meeting of the Standing Committee.

Dr. Bahadurji moved an amendment that consideration of the subject be deferred until the next meeting, and that in the meantime the Commissioner be asked to report as to the correctness or otherwise of the statement made by the Water Engineer that the Standing Committee refused to pass the necessary expenditure for washing the sands.

The Commissioner said that Mr Tomlinson having brought the matter to the notice of the then Commissioner, his responsibility in the matter ceased.

After some further discussion the amendment was carried.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

PRIZE-DAY AT THE RAILWAY SCHOOL, AHMEDABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 1.

His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the school. It is not the first time this school has been honoured by such a president, and we hope it will not be the last. This year the gathering was a very large one, and the room was crowded. Among those present were Major Olivier, the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway; the Rev. Mr. Nelson, Chaplain of Ahmedabad; Mr. Saville, Resident Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway; Mr. Gibb, the Collector; Mr. Bell; Mrs. Seymours; Mr. Quinn, Assistant Collector, with Mrs. Quinn; parents and guardians, and others too numerous to mention. The performance began by the children going through a well-prepared programme of vocal and instrumental music; the drills (scarf, garland, and May-pole) being novel and pretty. The children looked very charming in their gala attire of white and pink. The secretary being unable, owing to a very bad cold, to read the report, the task devolved on the Rev. Mr. Nelson. The report, taken altogether, was a very satisfactory one, and the teachers ought to be congratulated on the success. The school continues its standard of efficiency under its able Head-mistress, Miss Johannes. The numbers have considerably risen, there being sixty-five on the rolls—14 coming from Sabarmati, and two from Nariad. Mr. Oliver, the Educational Inspector, after touching on the work of each standard, concluded by saying that the school was "a well-managed and efficient institution." The Rev. Mr. Nelson examined the children in scripture and music, and was very well pleased with the results. Mrs. Tobin examined the needlework and Kindergarten, and remarked on the care and interest bestowed on the children, and the excellent results produced thereby.

At the conclusion of the report Major Olivier, the Agent, spoke. He said the year had slipped away, and it seemed but a short while ago that he presided at the last prize-giving. He was very pleased on this occasion to have the Bishop beside him, and hoped he would kindly make a speech to spare him. He thanked Miss Johannes for her care of the school, and the children for their performance, and then referred to certain items in the report. With regard to the new piano for the school, he told an amusing story. Once when he was travelling in France with a Frenchman, an Italian family came into the same compartment with a great quantity of luggage, consisting of bird-cages, dog-kennels, etc. The Frenchman, after taking note of all this, exclaimed with great rage 'On est le piano"? The school piano, though not there now, would, he hoped, be there in the course of the year. In conclusion, he mentioned that the secretary, who had been connected with the school for some years, was about to retire on furlough.

The Bishop, in his speech, alluded to a part of the programme, particularly the recitation, "Please," and the garland-drill. He was glad to see drills introduced, and, instead of the usual Tommy Atkins Musket Drill, he here saw the pretty garland-drill; he had also learned from the little ones the word "Please," but he would add one letter to that word, and say "Pleased"—how *pleased* he was with all he saw and heard. He alluded to the increase of the number this year, and remarked that the influence bearing on the children by their teachers had accounted for their good manners and morale, which was particularly noticed by the Educational Inspector. The distribution of prizes, and hearty cheers for the Bishop and the Agent, terminated the proceedings.

WANTED ANOTHER TRAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel highly obliged if you kindly make room for the following few lines in your to-morrow's issue and bring to the notice of the G. I. P. Railway authorities the inconvenience experienced by the public owing to the absence of a local passenger train at night after 20-30 to 22-45. The South-East and Jubbulpore mail trains which leave Victoria Terminus at 21-30 and 22-30, respectively, do not stop at any intermediate stations between Bombay and Kalyan, except at Byculla. It is easier to imagine than describe the state of the passengers detained at night with their children, etc., at a railway station for more than two hours for want of a train. I should, therefore, like to suggest to the Railway authorities concerned, through the medium of your paper, that they, considering the inconvenience of the public, should order a new passenger train to Coorla or Thana, stopping at all the intermediate stations, to be run immediately after the Raichur mail. The public will also feel greatly indebted to the Railway authorities if the Friday special train will run to Poona daily, and the 17-30 o'clock train will leave Victoria Terminus five minutes later than at present, especially to suit the convenience of the schoolboys.—Yours, &c.,

G. R. M.

SALSETTE CHURCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "A Catholic," has done well in calling the attention of his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun to the desirability of requesting his Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal to find ways and means for the repairs, etc., of the churches of the Diocese of Damaun, and I write this letter to you in order to endorse most heartily the suggestion of your correspondent. The King of Portugal is the patron of the churches in Salsette and Bassein, and it behoves him to provide edifices or buildings decent enough, for the performance of religious services and ceremonials is a becoming manner. Hitherto the churches have been built and repaired by the parishioners themselves, but it seems that, owing to the prevalence of poverty amongst the general body of the people concerned, the costs of carrying out such works seem to be too heavy for their limited resources. The Crown of Portugal has long enjoyed the privileges of a patron, and I think it is now high time that he should prove a real benefactor to the Catholics of Salsette and Bassein by meeting their wants. In this way he will earn their lasting gratitude.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, Nov. 7. J.

News from Indo-China, says the Lyaudet family, who were abducted by brigands, have been released, through the good offices of Chinese mandarins, after six months' captivity. The story told by the prisoners is a very striking one. If it is correct, the brigands and the Chinese mandarins were on terms of the most cordial intimacy.

THE PAMIR BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The work of the small party composing the Pamir Boundary Commission, which left India late in June last was compressed into exactly four months. Earlier then the end of June it was reckoned impossible to cross the Barzil Pass, leading from the Gurais Valley of Kashmir to Astor. The pass is of no vast altitude (13,500 feet above the sea), but its geographical position secures for it a heavy snowfall which, as the telegraph employes can testify, commences early and lasts late. Later than the end of October it was reckoned unlikely that the Darkot Pass, leading from the valley of Yasin into that of the Yarkhun (one of the chief tributaries of the Chitral or Kunar river) would be open. As a matter of fact, the Commission crossed the Barzil on their outward journey as early as it could possibly be crossed (earlier than Lockhart's party crossed it in 1885), and as they finally made their way down the southern glacier of the Darkot on the homeward march, that storm-swept pass, 15,300 feet above sea-level, literally closed up behind them. Thus did luck befriend them throughout. One month of the four was expended in reaching the rendezvous at Lake Victoria, a month of hard marching over roads always difficult, sometimes non-existent except in the shape of mountain tracks, in face of weather which varied like an English spring. The march ended in a single stretch of 40 miles from the Benderski Pass to the Lake. Although the length of boundary to be demarcated was not excessive (barely reaching 80 miles), yet two months was almost too short a space into which to compress both the labour of carrying our Indian triangulation across the Hindu Kush to the Roof of the World and the completion of demarcation in detail. Yet both were accomplished and a fourth month brought the party back with even somewhat greater celerity than it had moved on the outward journey, for the march home was a race against wind and weather, which ended in something like a dead heat between the Commission and the in-setting of the winter of 1895-96. No five more thankful souls ever said their prayers at the close of a day's hard work than the little party which represented the Commission on its return journey, after they had dropped down from the rough moraine and icefields of the Darkot to the comparative security of Rawat.

The selection both of the route to the Pamirs and of the means of transport proved thoroughly sound. No party of similar strength had previously travelled north by any of the routes leading from Gilgit to High Asia, and the experiment was interesting from many points of view. The Darkot is a high pass even amongst the passes of the gigantic ranges which hedge about the Hindu Kush; the ascent to it from the south is exceedingly steep and rough, a broken pathway winding amongst masses of rock debris and determinating on a glacier seamed with crevasses. On the far side the long smooth slopes of snow only conceal the dangers of another glacier, into the icy depths of whose fissures it is more easy to subside than it is to get out again; whilst the whole region is swept by icy squalls of intensely cold wind, which are dangerous alike to man and beast. Yet it may be satisfactory to those interested in the vulnerability of India's frontier on the far north to know that this is probably by far the most accessible route in the Gilgit direction, many others having been exploited, and reconnoitred, and successively pronounced impracticable for a party such as that which composed the Commission. It may be well to remark that a diversity of opinion on this subject is inevitable. Only a traveller in the habit of taking periodic journeys over any one of these passes, under all conditions of wind and weather, can possibly render a reasonably accurate account of its accessibility. A pass which may seem tolerably easy at the first venture may prove absolutely impracticable at the next. In these grand altitudes Nature has magnificent methods of her own of barring the way suddenly along even well-tried routes. One such instance fell under the observation of the Commission, and doubtless they are of frequent occurrence.

After much deliberation as to means of transport, the Kashmir baggage pony was finally selected as probably best fitted to the circumstances of the case—a decision which no member of the Commission ever had reason to regret. These hardy and marvellously sure-footed little creatures follow each other over a mountain track like goats. They will carry an average of two maunds each over any sort of country, and they possess the happy faculty of feeding themselves if there is a trace of grass on the mountain side at the end of the day's march. Unless the road is very bad indeed three miles an hour is about their pace, so that they are quicker and more easily provided for than coolies. The 200 ponies that went right through from end to end of the Commission work, reached Bandipur minus perhaps a dozen of their number, a special prize being awarded to one driver who brought in his whole batch without a sore-back or an invalid amongst them. The last march was twenty miles of road over the Tragbal Pass, and it might have been a ten-mile march in the plains for the ease with which it was accomplished. On certain stages of the journey yaks were tried as "baggagers." Let me say at once that except for riding purposes at very high altitudes the yak is a thorough impostor. He is as big and powerful as an American bison (which he very much resembles in build and general appearance), but is not in it with a Kashmir pony either for weight-carrying power or pace. After one or two quite ordinary marches the yak was always reported to be unfit for further service. It was thought that his weight might tell to advantage in pushing a way through deep snow, and that a detachment of unladen yaks might be serviceable to beat out a path for the baggage ponies to follow when snow lay deep on the passes. Even this proved a delusion. The baggage ponies made their own track, and the yaks discreetly followed therein. It may be interesting to record that in order to put three months' supplies on to the Pamirs for a small party of five officers and less than 100 followers, 800 baggage ponies in all had to be requisitioned for service, and it must be remembered that this transport was mostly self-supporting along the line of route, and entirely so on the Pamirs.

On the 22nd June the Commission party, consisting of General Gerard, Colonel Holdich, Lieutenant-Colonel Wahab, Captain McSwiney, and Dr. Alcock etc Bandipur for the Pamirs. There is little to record of the subsequent month's march, which lay through Kashmir to Gilgit, and thence by the Yasin Valley, the Darkot and Sarkin passes to Sarhad, and followed the Wakhan river to the Oxus sources. If there are drawbacks to that Kashmir route in the short days of winter darkness, it would be difficult to find on the other hand any space of God's earth which is more full of beauty in the summer time of flowers. Nature had only lately withdrawn the winter veil under which she had prepared her summer surprises of form and colour when we passed over the Tragbal into the valley of Gurais. The rounded slopes of the uplands were clothed with a thick carpet of many tinted primulas and orchids, whilst every mile of the downward path had a botanical scale of its own to illustrate a new phase of floral beauty at a new altitude. It was a perfect dream of colour, and those who do not know Kashmir in the early summer time have still something before them to make life better worth living. The Burzil, although only just open, presented no great difficulty after the exceeding slipperiness of the first mile or two of ascent had been negotiated. At Gilgit we were glad to learn that Lieutenant Saunders, R. E., with a detachment of Kasmir Sappers, had preceded the Commission to Darkot, with a view of improving the pass and the approaches thereto, which included several aboriginal bridges whose capacity to meet the requirements of the Commission was more than doubtful. At Gupis, four marches beyond Gilgit, all vestiges of a made road were lost, and the party took to the native tracks leading to Yasin and Darkot. It is a curious fact that the chief obstruction to progress between Yasin and Darkot should be the tangled growth of a swamp grown jungle, through which the party had to wade for miles. From the village of Darkot to the actual foot of the pass the scenery is surpassingly grand. Huge glaciers curl downwards to the valley on all sides, each curved crevasse appearing as it were a deep blue step in the ascending grade to the cloud-covered peaks where Nature's grand staircase is lost in mist and vapour. The scenery is the scenery of Switzerland, the brightness of the village slopes and its many-coloured patch-work of cultivation being seen in a truly Swiss setting of grey mountain background, but the grandeur of the barren Himalayan precipices is more than Swiss; it is far more impressive than the pine-clad prettiness of Swiss scenery, of which the character might frequently be classed as chromo-lithographic. Whilst luck befriended us to the extent of giving us a cloudless day after a recent fall of snow on which to cross the pass, we found as we made our slow passage across, counting as we went the casualties in dead and dying ponies of the convoy that had preceded us by a couple of days, that we would almost have preferred the thickest of thick weather that would have admitted of a passage at all. The effect of the reflected rays of a July sun from the fresh fallen snow were almost disastrous. Not only was every square inch of exposed skin blistered and burn to an extent that admitted of no subsequent recovery in those high altitudes, but considerable more than half of the native employes of the Commission were snowblind at the end of the day's march. It was pitiful to see the strings of blind followers head in hand being led up to the hospital tent for treatment. A day's halt put most of them right, but there were a few who had to be carried for several marches thereafter.

The passage of the Darkot landed us at the foot of the Hindu Kush, some ten miles north of the Baroghil Pass. We did not follow that pass, but accepted another equally easy a few miles east of it and reached Sarhad without difficulty. From Sarhad to the Pamirs the route follows the banks of the Wakhan river by a track which may fairly be quoted as record both for limited space and excessive gradient, if regarded as a route open to laden animals. No reconnoitring officer would have been justified in reporting it as practicable, but we had no reconnoitring officer, and so its difficulties were surmounted by the Kashmir pony with a readiness that struck the lumbering yaks dumb with astonishment. At this stage of the proceedings the survey party found itself unable to keep pace with the rapid progression of the Mission, with due regard to the necessity of arriving on the Pamirs with a connected chain of triangulation extending from India. The long narrow valleys flanked by ranges resting on bases so broad as to render the peaks which defined their watersheds invisible from the plains were excessively difficult to deal with, and the sudden and repeated squalls of wind and rain, backed by generally cloudy weather, did not tend to assist their progress. So, from Lungur the Commission party was divided, and the political half of the Mission marched ahead of the surveyors. It was a small party of three (General Gerard, Captain McSwiney, and Dr. Alcock) who made the final effort to reach Lake Victora from Bozai Gumbaz, via the Benderski Pass in two marches—and succeeded. It was a weary little dust-covered squad of English officers that the Russians came out to meet on the 22nd of July (exactly one month from leaving Bandipur) and insisted on carrying off to a right hospitable table spread in the wilderness. They were welcomed with a courteous cordiality that was never once relaxed during the entire progress of the Commission's labours. Within a few days the combined camp was joined by the surveyors, whose difficulties had been dispersed by a sudden break in the weather, which afforded Lieutenant-Colonel Wahab a magnificent view of the vast array of Himalayan peaks to the southward as he stood on the summit of a grand peak overlooking the Benderski Pass. The opportunity was not lost, nor were one or two which occurred subsequently, and it was with a feeling of entire satisfaction that the surveyors joined the Commission camp, knowing with a scientific knowedge exactly and precisely where they were.—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 5th November were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette."

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 4th, 8 feet. Harvesting of kharit crops progressing. Standing crops in good condition. Rabi sowings continue; in some places almost completed. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—Harvesting of kharif crops and rabi operations general.

Hyderabad.—Kharif harvesting continues. Threshing commenced in some places. Rabi sowing commenced. Fodder insufficient in some talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Begari and Unhar canals flowing. Kharif harvest general. Rabi sowings continue.

Thar and Parkar.—Light showers of rain on 27th in three talukas. Rabi operations commenced in the Nara valley. Scarcity of fodder continues.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 2nd November 1895).—Reaping of rice and Jowari and sowing of wheat and gram in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices continue normal.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Kaira—(For week ending 2nd November 1895).—All standing crops in good condition. Sowing of grass and wheat commenced. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Broach.—Rain generally insufficient throughout the district. Standing cotton and rabi crops doing well. Sowing of wheat and gram continues in some places. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat—(For week ending 2nd November 1895).—Reaping of inferior rice crops and rabi sowing in progress. Standing crops in fair condition. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Khandesh.—Picking of cotton in progress. Sowing of rabi crops completed. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Nasik—(For week ending 4th November 1895).—Rain for week at Nasik 4 cents, for season 29 inches 15 cents. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continues. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains normal.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain on 1st and 2nd: total of week 0·06 inch: total to date 67·59, being 3·06 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 30th, 2° warm on 31st, 1st, 3rd and 5th, nil on 2nd and 3° warm on 4th. Vapour pressure excessive. Wind normal. Thunder and lightning on 1st and 2nd.

Thana.—Rain for week at Thana 65 cents, for season 92 inches 62 cents; in talukas during week, maximum at Kalyan 1 inch 40 cents, minimum at Bassein 10 cents. Reaping of early crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 6 inches 20 cents at Roha, minimum 38 cents at Mangaon. Reaping of crops in progress. Crops slightly injured owing to untimely rain. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere, maximum 3 inches 51 cents at Khed, minimum 17 cents at Malvan. Reaping operations in progress, but slightly retarded on account of rain. Fodder supply and agricultural prospects fair.

Poona.—Rain for week at Poona 2 inches 1 cent, for season 32 inches 48 cents; good rain throughout the district during week, maximum 2 inches 2 cents at Purandhar, minimum 13 cents at Aubegaon. Total rain fall insufficient in taluka Junnar and the Deshi portion of the Purandhar Taluka. Harvesting of kharif crops commenced in the Haveli and Bhimthadi talukas. Rabi sowing almost completed. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week in nine talukas, maximum 2 inches 91 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 4 cents at Sangamner. This rain will benefit rabi crops. Reaping of bajri in progress. Supply of fodder abundant. Agricultural stock good. Prices normal.

Sholapur—(For week ending 2nd November 1895).—Rain for week at Sholapur 1 inch 53 cents, Karmala 1 inch 9 cents, Barsi 17, Madha 9, Pandharpur 34, Sangola 5 and Malsiras 54 cents; for season maximum at Barsi 37 inches 89 cents, minimum at Malsiras 26 inches 14 cents. Kharif crops in good condition and their reaping in progress in some places. Sowing of rabi crops nearly completed. Young rabi crops doing well. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight fall in the price of jowari in the Pandharpur Taluka.

Satara.—Sowing of rabi and harvesting of kharif crops continues in some talukas, but retarded in others by late rains. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain during week at Bagevadi 3 inches 47 cents, Badami 3 inches 35 cents, Indi 2 inches 36 cents, Bagalkot 2 inches 32 cents, Sindgi 1 inch 89 cents, Bijapur 1 inch 30 cents, Muddebihal 1 inch 12 cents and Hungund 16 cents. Rainfall favourable to rabi crops. Standing crops good.

Belgaum.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 28 cents at Murgod to 3 inches 56 cents at Chikodi. Standing crops, fodder and agricultural stock in good condition. Rice crops at Belgaum damaged by grasshoppers. Kharif crops in ear. Rabi sowings in progress.

Darwar.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 3 inches 13 cents in Kalghatgi to 81 cents in Karajgi. Standing crops good. Sowing of wheat, gram and late jola continues.

Kanara.—Rain at all stations. Rice harvest continues. Standing crops good. Garden crops and sugarcane thriving. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Reaping of jowari and watering of sugarcane and wheat in progress. Harvesting of bajri completed.

Wadhwan.—Harvesting of early crops still continues. Cotton crops good.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock fair. Sowing of rabi crops in progress. Harvesting of rice going on in the Navsari Division. No agricultural distress or difficulty apprehended.

The medical profession is becoming so overcrowded that doctors are being practically "given away with a pound of tea." In Liverpool a firm of grocers have issued a circular to their customers, in which they state that, "Should you at any time be in need of a doctor or medical attendance, we will provide you with such, entirely free of charge. All we ask in return for this is for you to take not less than one-quarter pound of our famous tea every week. . . . Several of our customers have already received medical aid, and they express themselves to be perfectly satisfied. We must ask all intending customers to hurry up, and place your orders with us at once." Commenting on this advertisement, the *British Medical Journal* says: It is difficult to refrain from expressing in the strongest terms the disgust which we feel at finding duly qualified medical men associated with a scheme which has no philanthropic character whatever, but is simply and solely an advertising dodge on the part of a tradesman to increase the sale of his special wares. We trust that the names given are used without authority or permission, or, if otherwise, that the medical men who have so far forgotten their own dignity and that of the profession to which they belong, will at once cover the connection with the firm and "scheme" in question.

DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT "SLIGHT COLD OR COUGH!"—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis, and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind pipe. As 12 for MADON, SONS and Co.

TRAGIC DEATH OF MR. F. CONDER.

The town of Biggleswade was startled on Sunday morning by the report of Mr. Conder's sudden death in London on Saturday. The news flew like wildfire and caused a great shock throughout the parish, many being quite unable to believe or realise it, and when the manner of the death became known great sympathy for the family was expressed on all sides. It appears that Mr. Conder went to London on Saturday morning ostensibly on business, and went to the Great Northern Hotel and required a bath. This was prepared for him, and later in the day he was found in the room dead with an empty bottle near which had contained prussic acid.

The circumstances attending his death were revealed at an inquest at St. Pancras Coroner's Court held by Dr. Danford Thomas on Tuesday morning. The body, which had been removed to the mortuary near by, was viewed by the jury, of which Mr. Croker was chosen foreman.

On opening the enquiry, the Coroner said it was a case in which it appeared the deceased, who was fifty-seven years of age, came from Biggleswade (were he resided) to London on the 5th October and went to the Great Northern Hotel, and soon after his arrival there he asked for a bath, which was perpared for him. Later on the attendant on going to the door found it locked and got no answer. An entrance was effected when the deceased was found lying apparently dead upon a sofa and it was supposed he must have taken poison of some kind or other and so caused his sudden death.

The first witness called was Mr. Henry Conder, brother to the deceased, who stated that he was general traffic manager on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and was now at home on leave. Deceased was an auctioneer and estate agent living at Biggleswade. He had generally enjoyed good health as far as witness knew. He saw him a fortnight previous at Hitchin. Deceased was not then in good spirits. He had some conversation with him with reference to financial troubles which depressed him. He never thought, however, that he contemplated suicide. He did not know till afterwards of his visit to London on Saturday last. He received a message on that day at the Midland Hotel, where he was staying, asking him to go round to the Great Northern Hotel at once, and after his arrival there he heard that deceased had been found dead in the bath-room and it was thought he had taken his life. From conversation he had had with the deceased his financial condition was sufficient to cause him great anxiety. He did not believe there was anything else to depress him—he had a very happy home.

The Coroner said Mrs. Conder would have been present but was too prostrated with grief to leave home. The brother, therefore, represented the family.

Witness continuing said he saw the body of deceased at the hotel and identified it. He understood the deceased came to London on business, but he did not know for certain if this was so.

Rose Cann, chambermaid at the Great Northern Hotel, said the deceased came there about 10·30 on Saturday morning and said he desired a bath. She therefore prepared it for him, and deceased entered the bath-room. She had no further occasion to visit the bath-room and would not have done so unless someone had wanted it. No one, however, asked for it, and she saw nothing more of the deceased until she heard of his death in the evening between seven and eight.

David Hartley, a porter, said he was requested by the manager about four o'clock to open the bath-room door which was locked on the inside. He climbed along some coping and entered the bath-room by the window. Before opening the door he noticed the deceased was sitting on the couch fully dressed, apparently dead. He saw the bottle (produced) containing prussic acid on the dressing table and a tumbler beside it. The manager sent him for a doctor.

Dr. Edward Collings, of 25, Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square, stated that he saw the deceased about 7.30 in the evening.

The Coroner asked what was done between 4 and 7·30 o'clock.

The porter said several doctors were sent for.

Dr. Collings said this was so but the doctors were all out. He believed an unqualified assistant saw the deceased before he arrived. Five medical men were sent for from his house. There were so many out of town just now. Every effort was made to find one.

Continuing, the witness said he saw deceased sitting on the end of the couch perfectly dead. He smelt the lips and mouth which smelt strongly of prussic acid. The tumbler was perfectly clean and he believed the deceased must have drunk out of the bottle. He made a post mortem examination and that showed that death was due to prussic acid poisoning. The heart was very large and fatty and weighed double its natural weight. The other organs were healthy. He had not the slightest doubt that death was due to prussic acid poisoning.

Mr. J. Reid Robson, chemist Biggleswade, said he had known the deceased for three years. He came to his shop on the previous Tuesday and asked for some poison to poison a dog, and among other kinds of poison he mentioned prussic acid. He suggested that he should take the bottle produced, use what was necessary and return the rest. He took it and signed the register. He seemed perfectly rational. Witness took the precaution to tell him it was a deadly poison and told him how to use it.

The coroner said the acid was sold under the proper conditions of the law, and he had no doubt that the chemist was satisfied as to the purpose for which it was wanted having known the deceased for three years, and having taken the proper precautions he sold him the poison.

Francis Wray, assistant manager at the Great Northern Hotel, said he first heard of the occurrence about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon. From the address found amongst some letters on the deceased Mr. Henry Conder, the deceased's brother, who was at the Midland Hotel, was sent for.

Dr. Collings said the clothes were searched in his presence and that of a constable. Deceased had not been in the bath. He appeared to have sat on the couch for some time before taking the poison, but when he took it he should not think he lived five seconds.

The Coroner said the deceased appeared to have had some great anxiety. There was a letter addressed to his brother which said:—"I fear I am going mad. Before you receive this I shall be no more in this world. I cannot bear the pressure on my brain any longer—it is killing me daily and my end has come. Break the news quietly to my friends.

A police constable gave evidence as to the effects found on the body.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

Mr. Conder was the head of the well-known firm of auctioneers and estate agents known as Conder & Son, He was in partnership with his father, the late Mr. Samuel Conder, and on the death of the latter, about 20 years ago succeeded to the business and has carried it on from that time. He was a good man of business and was connected with Messrs. Jackson & Son, of Hitchin, and assisted at their weekly sales. He had a large connection as estate agent and managed for many years the estates of Mr Harvey, Ickwell Bury; Mrs Barnett, Stratton Park; Rev. J. Richardson, Millow; Rev. T. P. Richardson, Dunton; the late Mr. Foster, of Sandy; and others. He was also manager of the Biggleswade Gas Co. and Fen Reeve (Biggleswade) Common. He was agent, too, for the Sun Fire Insurance Co., and he also farmed at Sunderland. He was quite a public man and took an active part in all public matters. He took great interest in the Fire Brigade from its formation to the present time. He was vice-president of the Biggleswade Institute and took an active interest in it. He was a member of the School Board for 19 years and succeeded Col. Lindsell as chairman—a post which he filled with great credit to himself and to the Board. Last year in order to avoid a contest he retired from the chair in favour of Mr. F. W. Conquest, and was then elected vice-chairman. He was also a member of the Burial Board and of the late Local Board; and when the Urban District Council was formed he was elected to that too, and took an active part in the work of the Council. He was a churchman and a Conservative, and will be greatly missed in the town, being so prominent in the public life of the town. He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters to mourn his loss.—"Bedford Standard" (Oct. 11).

Mr. Thumboo Chetty, C.I.E., sat for the last time on Wednesday as Chief Judge of Mysore, in which office he will be succeeded by Mr. Bect. The Government Advocate, on behalf of the Bar, addressed his Honour thanking him for his uniform kindness and courtesy, and referring in appreciative terms to his long and honourable connection, for over a quarter of a century, with the direct administration of justice in Mysore. His Honour gave an interesting reply.

"You ask," writes E. F., to the *Westminster*, "to whom the ex-Speaker referred when he said 'that two at least of our own great statesmen had been somewhat bitten by the idea that there was something in the notion that Bacon had a very large share in the writing of the works of Shakespeare.' Perhaps Viscount Peel referred to Lord Palmerston, who maintained that the plays of Shakespeare were written by Lord Verulam, and to Lord Campbell, who said that the wonderful knowledge of law that the author of the plays possessed makes it apparent at once to the mind of a lawyer that the writer had been educated to that profession. The late Lord Chief Justice Cockburn doubted that Shakespeare wrote the plays attributed to him." But we understood the ex-Speaker to refer to living statesmen.

The "White Rose" perfume of Rigaud and Co., of Paris, obtainable through their Bombay Agents, can be strongly recommended to the public. It is a delicate perfume, precisely that of fresh White Roses, and a trial proves all good alike.

HOW SHALL WE BATHE?

During the "silly season" the English papers teemed with letters ridiculing and defending English bathing costumes and the custom of the two sexes bathing apart. A writer in the (*Pall Mall Gazette*,) describes the following imaginary conversation on the subject:—

"Oh, well," said Miss Purcell in a dispassionate tone, "I'm not conventional myself, and I must say I think you are rather prejudiced." "But surely," I objected, "you wouldn't like to adopt the fashion." "On the contrary," said Miss Purcell firmly, "I quite agree with the letters which have been appearing in the papers. I consider the French system of bathing far superior to ours." I will confess that I was interested, and it seemed worth while to discover a lady's views on so engrossing a topic, so I asked for her reasons. "Oh, for every reason," she explained vaguely. "It's—it's so much nicer. The Jarvises tried it in Cornwall this year and it was splendid. You should try it yourself, Mr. Manley," said she, turning on me. "I shall be delighted," I murmured, "if you will only tell me when you are making up another party." "Nonsense"! she exclaimed, reddening ever so slightly. "I didn't mean that, you know very well." "No?" said I interrogatively.

"You see," she went on, ignoring me, "people—foolish people—think it is not quite—well quite respectable, you know." "How stupid of them!" I commented. "Yes, isn't it narrow-minded?" she said. "But for my part I consider the old-fashioned English method far more indec——that is, not nearly so nice." "Why?" I asked, for information. "Oh, those hideous old bathing dresses, and those stupid machines. You have only to look at them to see—to be converted to the French way." "I have looked at them," I explained, reflectively, "but I don't quite——What is it that isn't nice in the bathing gown?" I asked.

"Oh, they show every—that is, I mean they are so indecor——Oh, they're such a shape," she ended, helplessly. "No doubt they are a shape," I assented, "but so are the others, aren't they?" "Oh, if you're going to be foolish about it!" cried Miss Purcell, indignantly. "No, no," I hastily interrupted, "not at all. But I think I see now what you mean. You mean that the French dresses are prettier and more becoming." "Of course," she replied. "So that when people see you," I pursued, eagerly, "they will——" "Oh, I don't know about people seeing one," Miss Purcell broke in hurriedly, and with a suffusion of scarlet in her cheeks; "it's—its just to look nice, that's all."

TOGETHER BECAUSE SAFER.

"But," I protested in perplexity, "people do see you if you bathe with men, and——" "I wish you wouldn't ask so many questions" said she irritably. I begged her pardon. "But," I said, "I really am anxious to form a correct opinion on this matter, and your arguments seem to me so forcible that I should be very glad to hear you explain things in full." "Oh I'm sure I'm right" observed Miss Purcell. "Mark my words; every one will bathe in the Fecoch fashion soon." I said that I had not a doubt of it, but that I should like to know the precise advantage, of the new system. "Why, I'm telling you," she said impatiently. "Yes, I know I'm stupid," I replied humbly. "Let me go over them to myself. Firstly," I said, ticking off my forefinger, "you look much nicer. Secondly—?" I paused and questioned Miss Purcell with my eyes. "Of course its much safer she replied promptly. I looked at her in perplexity." "Dont you see?" she went on crossly. I should have thought it was plain enough. When there are a lot of people together, and any one gets out of his depth, or—and a man is usually a better swimmer—than a woman, so that, of course, its safer."

"Yes, that makes it quite plain." I answered cheerfully; "and now for thirdly." Miss Purcell frowned dubiously at her fingers. "Thirdly—well you see it's so much nicer to have your husband and sons with you than a lot of strange women." "But you have no husband," I objected, opening my eyes. "I do wish you wouldn't always make it personal," she said sharply. "I have brothers and—and cousins." But I did not wish to press her unfairly, and so I passed on. "And now fourthly?" There was a long pause. "I don't think there is any fourthly," she remarked presently "Never mind," I said consolingly, "you have given three very excellent reasons, which I'm sure should convince any one. And now will you add to my obligations by describing the sort of costume that should be worn." Miss Purcell glanced at me apprehensively. "Oh, a sort of blouse, and—other things," she said shorly. "Do you wear shoes?" I inquired anxiously. "Of course," she replied with a tolerant smile. "Do you wear stockings?" "Why, yes" said she, after a slight pause. "And do you wear——" I began; but Miss Purcell interposed very decidedly. "I don't think we need go through the articles seriatim, Mr. Manley." "No, of course not," I made haste to answer; "but I only want to ask you one thing. Do you wear——" "I think we've discussed the question quite enough," said she, somewhat abruptly "Yes; but," said I, persistently, "I want to know if you wear—"Oh, we don't wear anything," broke in Miss Purcell quite nastily.

I was silent for a moment; then "Nothing at all?" I asked in astonishment. Miss Purcell turned scarlet. "I—I—you know——Oh, you aggravate me so," she explained lamely. "I only wanted to ask if you wore an oil-skin cap for your hair," I remarked humbly. Miss Purcell seemed to breathe a sigh of relief, "You see," I went on confidentially, "anything else I want to know I can find out for myself." She looked at me inquiringly. "When we are bathing together, I explained. The colour flashed in Miss Purcell's cheeks. "I don't care for that sort of jest, Mr. Manley," said she, haughtily. "I consider it ill bred." "But," I stammered, "you said——" "I said nothing of the kind," she replied, brusquely. "But," I protested, "there is no harm in——" "I think there is a great deal of harm," she interposed, sharply. "But, Miss Purcell," I exclaimed, desperately, "you—I thought you were arguing in favour of the French system." "It's quite a different matter," said she. "I was not talking about—about ourselves." I was silent; there was really nothing to be said. Then I told her that of course she was right, and apologised. After which, being pressed to forgive me, she was very nice. But, so far as I can see, I am not likely to go bathing with Miss Purcell.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 7.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W T Morison, I C S, Administrator of the Porebundar State, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Lieut H F Jacob, actine Asst Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is granted privilege leave for two months

PURELY PERSONAL.

Exuberant French patriotism has taken a new form. Within the last few days the mayors and adjoints of Paris have been asked to register births of both sexes in the name of Tananarive. One happy father gave in the lengthy prefix of Majunga Andriba Tananarive Gaulard to mark the three triumphant positions of General Duchesne.

A clerical correspondent, who is not ashamed to give his name and address has sent to the Rev. Dr. Guinness Rogers the following letter. It refers to Dr. Rogers' recent address at the Congregational Union Assembly at Brighton, as reported in the "Daily News":—"Reverend Sir,—If, as is reported you said that the English people did not love the Anglican priesthood, you are a malignant liar. Royal David said "Liars shall be turned into hell." I wish you joy of your joruney and its end.—Yours in the faith,—."

We regret to hear unsatisfactory accounts of the health of Mr. Schnadhorst. Not all the hopes indulged in at one period are, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Evening News," likely to be realised. "The symptoms from which he suffered when he was placed under the care of an expert in mental affections have not in themselves undergone any aggravation in an active direction, but other, and propably more serious, changes are indicated in his nervous system, which give rise to the gravest uneasines."

We are informed that the Archbishops of Canterbury and York have appointed Canon Bernard Reynolds to be Archbishop's Inspector of Training Colleges, in the place of the Dean of Chester, whose resignation was announced a few weeks ago. Canon Reynolds, who was a Goodridge Exhibitioner at Wadham College, Oxford, has been for thirteen years one of the Diocesan Inspectors for London, becoming Chief Inspector in 1886. His new appointment, it is understood, will not interfere with his present work, and he will remain Chief Inspector of Diocesan Schools in London.

Professor Blackie's biographer tells the "British Weekly" an interesting little fact which does not appear in the Life. Whenever the Professor passed Sir Walter Scott's house in Castle-street, Edinburgh, he used to stand still, and leaning on his stick remained for a minute in silent meditation. If he happened to be on the other side of the street he would cross over for the purpose. Strangers were often puzzled when they saw the venerable figure of Professor Blackie, standng motionless in Castle-street, his plaid blown by the wind, and his face wearing a look of dreamy abstraction.

An interesting anniversary has just been celebrated at Loch Katrine. On October 14th, 1859, the Queen formally opened the Loch Katrine watersupply of Glasgow, and her Majesty saw for the first time a body of her citizen soldiers under arms, her guard-of-honour being supplied by the then recently enrolled Glasgow companies. It has been the custom year after year for the surviving members to celebrate the anniversary, and this year it was decided to meet at Loch Katrine for the thirty-sixth anniversary. No fewer than thirty-four members of the Old Guard spent the day together in the Trossachs, and in the afternoon dined together in the Royal Cottage.

Mdme. Modjeska has returned to New York, and the American papers hail her return with delight, stating that she "arrives with the distinction of having been ordered to leave Russia." To fall under Imperial displeasure for an utterance made two years before, and 5,000 miles from the Czar's dominions, may be a distinction, but has its drawbacks when it closes a profitable area of activity to an artist. Mdme. Modjeska is only in New York to say farewell. After a tour through the eastern and western cities of America, she will retire to her home in Southern California, and will make, she says, her last appearance at San Francisco, the city which first gave her a hearing, and for which she has a deep and lasting affection.

The great interest which Lady Aberdeen always takes in her servants is well known, but some of her ideas concerning their treatment do not seem to meet with approval in fashionable circles in Canada. Not long ago a couple well known in Ottawa society were invited to dine at Rideau Hall. The absence of the husband from the city caused his wife to decline. Lady Aberdeen sent an invitation for her to dine en famille, and on her arrival explained, "This is Haddo House night, when we all dine with the servants in their dining-room. Lord Aberdeen will take you in to dinner, and the butler will take me." Thereupon the visitor begged to decline the honour. She had not understood that the invitation to dine with the family included the servants!

While Earl Poulet, Viscount Combermere, and other noblemen appear anxious to reduce their landed possessions, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Carlisle, and Earl Howe have been adding to theirs. The last-mentioned has just acquired the Lee Grange estate at Twycross, which is within easy reach of Gopsall Hall, Earl Howe's family seat in Leicestershire. The present tendency in the market favours private rather than public sales, but it must not be inferred from this that the influence of the auction is on the decline. Of the very numerous properties disposed of by private contract within the past few weeks, at least 90 per cent. had previously been withdrawn from auction, and if inquiries were to be made we have no doubt it would be found that practically all the sales were due to the excellent advertisement afforded by the public proceedings.

Early marriages have been declining in frequency since 1874 among people generally, but the "Hospital," we see, notes with anxiety and surprise that some branches of the Royal Family take the other course:—"The Empress Frederick was married when under eighteen years of age, while one of her daughters was married when aged seventeen years and seven months. Of the daughters of the Duke of Edinburgh, one was married when seventeen years and three months, and another when seventeen years and five months old; and now we hear of the engagement of the Princess Alexandra, who was seventeen years old on September 1st." Our contemporary says it is difficult to look without apprehension at such early marriages so far as the female partner is concerned, but in another article it quotes the remark, "The young man who marries before his beard is fairly grown breaks a law of nature and sins against posterity."

The vacancy in the office of Black Rod is likely to cause some friction between the Court and the Government, as the Queen by no means relishes the notion of having the salary of this post cut down from £2,000 a year to £1,000, and her Majesty is also much displeased at the proposal to take away the large house in the Palace of Westminster, which had hitherto belonged to this place. These reforms are regarded at Court as being a most unwarrantable interference with the Queen's own personal patronages, and one great person has described them as "a d——d Radical job." Lord Salisbury, however, will have to make a firm stand as the changes were deliberately recommended some years ago by a Select Committee of the House of Lords, which is not a body likely to advise drastic reforms unless they were most obviously necessary. The Queen's annoyance arises from the fact that the office of Black Rod has hitherto been the best place in her own gift.

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CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.
Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FREEMAN'S

REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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NOTICES.

LANGUID WOMEN

PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

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CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, instantly relieved by ***GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA***

a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.

The LANCET says :—"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!

GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia. Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE **FRUIT JULIEN** PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. ***Fruit Julien*** cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA"

MATICO

GRIMAULT & Cº CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent

MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.

FOR

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA,

They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.

They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their peculiar property that *the first dose* completely arrests the frequent tendency of these diseases to attack some vital part; and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Manufactured in England by Prout & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtained, through any Chemist or Store in India; of from the Agents, Rudgair & Co., Chemists, Colombo.

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

Prepared only by

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Hairdresser, &c.

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FINEST ELECTRO-PLATE,

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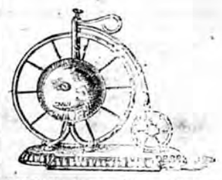
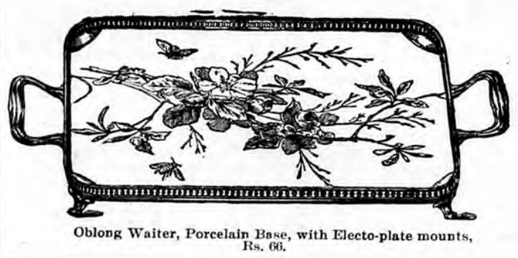


Call-bell, heavy Base, Electro-plate, Rs. 60.

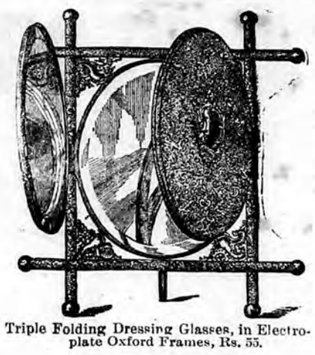
Tea Set, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 60.

Claret Jug, Cut-glass, Electro-plated mount, Rs. 22.

Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 22.



Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electo-plate mounts, Rs. 66.



Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.

Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 28.

Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.

Field Bottle and 2 Glasses, in best Electro-plate, Rs. 35. Leather Sling case, Rs. 12.

Egg Frame, 4 Cups and 4 Spoons, Gilt inside, Rs. 18.

Egg Frame, 4 cups and Spoons, Salt and Pepper, Gilt inside, Rs. 45.

Tea Set, Pot, Cream Jug, and Sugar Pasin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 55.

Biscuit Box, polished Electo-plate, Rs. 18-8.

Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.

Wine Jug (2 pints) frosted Electro-plate Top, Rs. 12.

Oval Oak Waiter, 19in., mounted, Electro-plate, Rs. 85.

NOTICES.

For the LANGUOR and EXHAUSTION caused by SUMMER HEAT.

CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS.

CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS contains both the stimulating and nutritious properties of beef perfectly digested, in the form of an extremely palatable cordial. It is largely prescribed by the Medical Profession for General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, and Anæmia, Loss of Appetite, and in Convalescence generally. Whenever the system requires tone and strengthening, Carnrick's Liquid Peptonoids will render excellent help, as it restores power, improves Nutrition, and stimulates the digestive functions.

"A very valuable condensed food; a very powerful and agreeable tonic and restorative."—*The Lancet.*

Stephens' Inks

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AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD. BB

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD. BB

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

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HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

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Collects the **'FUR'** In **KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS,** AND **PIPES.**

BEFORE USE

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the Octopus week by week until at three or, say two months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

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EACH,	
Kettle Size ...	2/6
Small Boiler Size ...	5/-
Medium Boiler Size ...	7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

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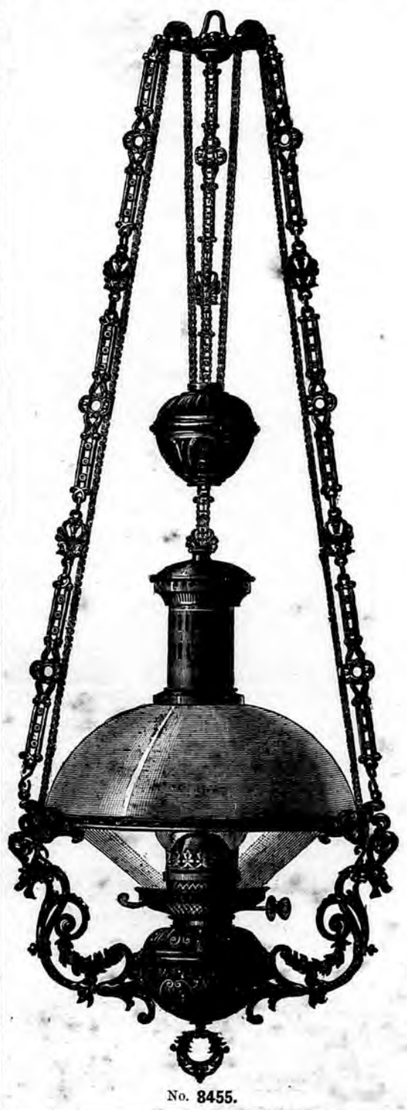
STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.



No. 8455.

THE MOST SELECTED STOCK OF

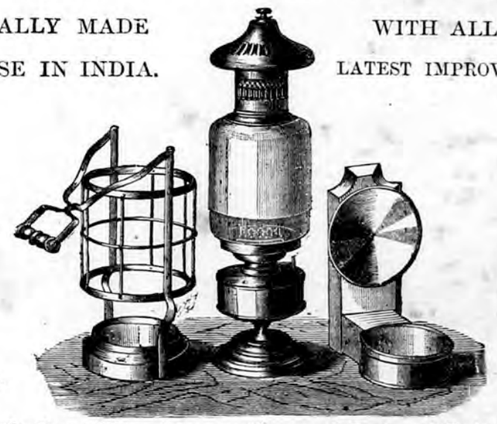
LAMPS & LANTERNS,

SPECIALLY MADE FOR USE IN INDIA.

WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

A large variety of Storm-proof Lanterns.

The best for Camp, Travel or Home.



The Patent Meteor Stormproof Lamp and Lantern, *"En tout cas"* Combination, complete in strong wooden travelling case, with lock and key, with 2 spare chimneys, one packet wick, and a tin folding-shade.

THE NOTED HOUSE IN INDIA,

FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LAMPS AND LANTERNS OF EVERY KIND.

Catalogue and Descriptive Price List free by Post.

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ALCOOL DE MENTHE

58 AWARDS. 2 GOLD MEDALS, International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.

DE RICQLÈS

VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.

INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.

A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.

IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.

IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.

Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.

See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.

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Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.

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